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DOUGLAS.

Men may rail about their Lincoln;
Of their Hamlin they may tell;
Of their Everett may bluster,
While they brag about their Bell:
But the Democrats have Douglas,
Who is armed with Truth and Right,
And his soldiers are the voters,
In their majesty and might.

On the records of our country
There is not a brighter name
Than the honored name of Douglas,
Who shall ever live in fame.
He will stand a loyal statesman,
Famed for wisdom and for wit;
Far above the man who's honored
For a pile of rails he split.

With the stars and stripes above us,
Floating o'er the brave and free,
We will vote for Stephen Douglas,
Who our Commodore shall be;
And our "Ship of State," in safety,
O'er the stormy sea he'll sail,
While, behind the mast, Abe Lincoln
Will be looking o'er the *rail*.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The following is the Platform of the National Democratic Party, on which STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS and HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON have been placed as candidates for President and Vice President of this Union. Because of the adoption of this platform, the fire-eaters and disunionists bolted from the Convention and set up their irregular candidates. We call upon every Democrat into whose hands this paper may fall, to read this Platform carefully and thoroughly, and having done so, to make up his mind conscientiously and without prejudice, as to whether it does not set forth the true Democratic doctrine. One thing cannot be denied; viz: *it is the Cincinnati Platform*, on which James Buchanan was elected; it is the Platform demanded by Yancey and his confederates in 1856, under the same threats made by them and carried out at Charleston and Baltimore; it is the Platform on which Pierce was elected, on which Cass was placed as a candidate, and on which Polk was carried into the Presidential chair. Are Democrats now prepared to violate and desert it? Honor, honesty, consistency forbids!

The Platform and Resolutions adopted by the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati, Charleston and Baltimore.

The Platform adopted by the Convention at Charleston was as follows:

Resolved, That we, the Democracy of the Union, in Convention assembled, do hereby declare our affirmation of the resolutions unanimously adopted and declared as a platform of principles by the Democratic Convention at Cincinnati, in the year 1856, believing that Democratic principles are unchangeable in their nature when applied to the same subject-matters.

[The portion of the Cincinnati platform relating to the slavery question is the following:]

Resolved, That we reiterate, with renewed energy of purpose, the well-considered declaration of former Conventions upon the sectional issue of domestic slavery, and concerning the reserved rights of the States:

1 That Congress has no power, under the Constitution, to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the Abolitionists or others, made to interfere with the question of slavery, or to take incipient steps in ralation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

2 That the foregoing proposition covers and was intended to embrace the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress; and, therefore, the Democratic party of the Union, standing on this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the Compromise Measures, settled by the Congress of 1850, "the act for reclaiming fugitives from service or labor," included; which act being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot with fidelity thereto be repealed, or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

3 That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing, in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

5 That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and on the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia resolutions in 1799, that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and import.

And that we may more distinctly meet the issue on which a sectional party, subsisting exclusively on slavery agitation, now relies to test the fidelity of the people, North and South, to the Constitution and the Union.

Resolved, That, claiming fellowship with and desiring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union under the Constitution as a paramount issue, and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms, concerning domestic slavery, which seek to embroil the States, and to incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories; and whose avowed purpose, if consummated, must nd in civil war and disunion—the American Democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws, establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the "slavery question" upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservation of the Union—*Non-interference by Congress with Slavery in State and Territory, or in the District of Columbia.*

2 That this was the basis of the compromises of 1850, confirmed both by the Democratic and whig parties, in National Convention—ratified by the people in the election of 1852, and rightly applied to the organization of Territories in 1854.

3 That by the uniform application of the Democratic principle to the organization of Territories, and to the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect, the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact—the original compacts of the Constitution maintained inviolate—and the perpetuity and expansion of this Union insured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony, every future American State that may be constituted or annexed, with a republican form of government.

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a Constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.

[And the Charleston Convention passed the following additional Resolutions:]

Resolved, That it is the duty of the United States to afford ample and complete protection to all its citizens, whether at home or abroad, and whether native or foreign born.

Resolved, That one of the necessities of the age, in a military, commercial and postal point of view, is speedy communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States, and the Democratic party pledge such constitutional power of the government as will insure the construction of a railroad to the Pacific coast at the earliest practicable period.

Resolved, That the Democratic party are in favor of the acquisition of Cuba on such terms as shall be honorable to ourselves and just to Spain.

Resolved, That the enactments of State Legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the fugitive slave law are hostile in character and subversive to the Constitution, and revolutionary in their effects.

To the foregoing the Baltimore Convention added the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is in accordance with the Cincinnati Platform that during the existence of Territorial governments the measure of restriction, whatever it may be, imposed by the federal constitution on the power of the Territorial Legislature over the subject of the domestic relations, as the same has been or shall hereafter be finally determined by the Supreme Court of the United States, should be respected by all good citizens, and enforced with promptness and fidelity by every branch of the general government.

☞F. W. Hughes, Esq., anti-Douglas delegate to the National Convention from Schuylkill county, publishes a card in his county paper, from which we take the following paragraphs:

"At Baltimore I voted for the minority report upon the contested seats, for reasons that were conclusive to my own mind, but which it could serve no good purpose now to discuss. Whether the action of the Convention was right or wrong on this subject, still a decided majority of the original convention remained unaffected either by the new delegates admitted or by the withdrawal of others on account of such admission. The Convention then remained as the only true National Democratic Convention. I therefore felt it my duty to continue to act with it. Accordingly I participated in the two ballots for the Presidential candidate, and voted both times for James Guthrie. I also assented to the resolution declaring the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas to be unanimous.

In view, therefore, of the facts that Stephen A. Douglas stands upon the platform of principles which I supported at Charleston, and that he is beyond all successful ground of question, the nominee of the only National Democratic Convention, I have not hesitated as to my duty to give that nomination a cordial support.

Besides, too, in Judge Douglas, the Democratic party of the nation will have a standard bearer and champion of the principles incorporated in the platform of the Convention, for which he has heretofore contended with almost superhuman power, and which affords for him the guarantee that in case of his election to the Presidency, those principles will be faithfully enforced."

EXTRAORDINARY elopement.—Mr. Jones' dog eloped with Mr. Brown's dinner.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

SPEECHES OF THE CANDIDATES.

On Saturday night, near mid-night, June 23, Judge DOUGLAS was serenaded at his residence in Washington. After two bands had played several airs, loud calls were made for Mr. DOUGLAS, and when he presented himself on the steps of his residence, another immense shout went up. When the enthusiasm had somewhat subsided, he said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—I thank you for this manifestation of your kindness and your enthusiasm. The circumstances under which this vast crowd have assembled spontaneously, and without previous notice, demonstrate an earnestness of feeling which fills my heart with gratitude. To be the chosen standard-bearer of the only political organization which is conservative and powerful enough to save the country from Abolitionism and Disunion, is indeed, an honor of which any citizen may well be proud. I am fully impressed with the responsibilities of the position, and trust that Divine Providence will impart to me the strength and the wisdom to comply with all of its requirements. [Applause.] Our beloved country is threatened with a fearful sectional antagonism which places the Union itself in imminent peril. This antagonism is produced by the effort in one section of the Union to use the Federal Government for the purpose of restricting and abolishing slavery, and a corresponding effort in the other for the purpose of extending slavery into those regions where the people do not want it. [Cries of "That's true."] The ultra men in both sections demand Congressional intervention upon the subject of slavery in the Territories.—They agree in respect to the power and the duty of the Federal Government to control the question, and differ only as to the mode of exercising the power. The one demands the intervention of the Federal Government for slavery and the other against it. Each appeals to the passions and prejudices of his own section against the peace and harmony of the whole country. [Cries of "That's so," and applause.] On the other hand, the position of all conservative and Union-loving men is, or at least ought to be, that of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the Territories. ["That is the true doctrine," and immense applause.] This was the position of the Democratic party in the Presidential contest of 1848, 1852, and 1856. This was the position upon which Clay, and Webster, and Cass, and the friends of the Union of all political affinities at that day established the Compromise measures of 1850. Upon this common ground of non-intervention they routed and put to flight the Abolitionists of the North, and the Secessionists of the South, in that memorable contest. [Cries of "We will do it again," and three cheers.] It was on this common ground of non-intervention that Whigs and Democrats agreed to stand in their respective party platforms of 1852. The Whig party adhered faithfully to this principle so long as its organization was maintained, and the Democratic party still retains it as the Keystone of the political arch which binds the Federal Union together. [Tremendous applause.] To this cardinal principle of non-intervention has the Democratic party renewed the pledge of its faith at Charleston and at Baltimore. [Cheers and cries of "We will keep the faith."] As the chosen representative of that great party, it is my fixed purpose to keep the faith and redeem that pledge at all hazards and under all circumstances. [Three cheers for Douglas.] The safety of the Union depends upon a strict adherence to the doctrine of non-intervention. Intervention means disunion. Intervention, whether by the North or by the South, whether for or against slavery, tends directly to disunion. Upon this identical question an attempt is now being made to divide and destroy the Democratic party. Because the minority of interventionists could not intimidate the majority into an abandonment of the doctrine of non-intervention, they have seceded from the organization of the Democratic party, and are endeavoring to form a new party in hostility to it.—[Cries of "let them go," "we can whip the disunionists North and South," etc.]

Secession is disunion. Secession from the Democratic party means secession from the Federal Union. ["That's so," and applause.] Those who enlist under the secession banner now, will be expected on the 4th of March next to take up arms against the constituted authorities in certain contingencies. We have been told that in a certain event the South must forcibly resist the inauguration of the President elect, while we find those who are loudest in their threats of such resistance engaged in the scheme to divide and destroy the Democratic party, and thereby secure the election of the Republican candidate. Does not this line of policy look to disunion? [Cries of "Yes;" "It cannot be effected," &c.]

Intelligent men must be presumed to understand the tendency and consequences of their own action. Can the seceders fail to perceive that their efforts to divide and defeat the Democratic party, if successful, must lead directly to the secession of the Southern States? I trust that they will see what must be the result of such a policy, and return to the organization and platform of the party before it is too late to save the country. [Applause.]

The Union must be preserved. [Cheers.]—The constitution must be maintained inviolate, [renewed cheering,] and it is our mission under Divine Providence, as I believe, to save the Constitution and the Union from the assaults of Northern Abolitionists and Southern Disunionists. [Tremendous applause, and three cheers for Douglas.]

My friends, I have detained you too long, and will close by renewing the expression of my sincere thanks.

Many voices—Go on, go on.

Mr. Douglas. No, it is nearly Sabbath morning. [A voice, We will listen to you for a year Judge]—and I merely made my appearance to acknowledge the compliment you have paid me by so large a meeting at this late hour of the night. I recognize among you the faces of many of my old friends, and a large number of my immediate neighbors from Illinois, as well as others from almost every State of the Union.—I only regret that my house is not large enough to enable me to invite you in and take you individually by the hand. [A voice, Your heart is big enough." Tremendous enthusiasm and three times three cheers for Stephen A. Douglas, the next President of the United States.]

SPEECH OF HON. HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The following is the speech of the Hon. Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, last night, at the National Hotel, on accepting the nomination for the Vice Presidency on the ticket with the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas:

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen of the National Democratic Party, and fellow-citizens: I was taken by surprise when I received a telegraphic message in Baltimore, at three o'clock this day, that the Hon. Benjamin Fitzpatrick had declined the nomination tendered him by the Democratic Convention, and that it was demanded of me to accept it. It is known to many of you that my name was freely mentioned in Baltimore in connection pith this nomination, and that I persistently refused to countenance it, but invariably argued that if Georgia were to be thus honored, it was due to another of her sons, most distinguished for his talents and great public services.

This was my earnest desire, and the desire of the delegation of which I was a member. But the Convention in its wisdom deemed it best to nominate a statesman of Alabama. It was entirely satisfactory. Alabama is the child of Georgia, and the mother cordially responds to any compliment bestowed upon her daughter. These are the circumstances under which I have been assigned this distinguished position, and which demand that discrimination should yield to the voice of duty.

The National Democratic party is in a peculiar condition. It is assailed in the house of its professed friends, and threatened with overthrow. The country is in a peculiar condition. It is on the eve of a sectional conflict, which may sweep down all political parties and terminate in a dissolution of the Union. It is the duty of patriots and statesmen to unite in averting these threatened calamities.

It may not be inappropriate to refer to the circumstances which imperil the National Democracy. The Alabama delegation went to the Convention at Charleston instructed to demand the incorporation into the platform of the party the proposition that Congress should intervene for the protection of slavery in the Territories, and to withdraw if the demand should be refused. It was refused, and I think properly refused. That delegation did retire, and with them a large portion of the delegations from the cotton States. Why should they have retired? The record shows that if they had remained at their post, they had the power to prevent the nomination of any candidate who might be obnoxious to the South.

Thus reduced by the secessions, the Convention adjourned to Baltimore, and requested the States to fill the vacancies in their respective delegations. The Convention re-assembled on the 18th. The seceding delegations were returned—some accredited to Richmond, and others to Baltimore, by the way of Richmond—instructed to make the same demand, and to withdraw if it be refused. Delegates were appointed in Louisiana, Alabama, and Georgia by the National Democrats of those States, to fill the vacant seats of the seceders. Those of Alabama and Louisiana were admitted, and the seceding delegates rejected, and the seceding delegates from Georgia were admitted to seats, and they all took umbrage at the decisions of the Convention touching the various contests for seats. They retired, organized, and nominated candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.—And they claim to be the National Democracy of the United States!

Now, if they were actuated by *principle*; if it was their purpose, in good faith, to obtain the recognition of the principle of Congressional protection for slavery in the Territories, why not wait until a proper time to bring that subject before the Convention, and then, according to their instructions, withdraw from the body? The reason is palpable: they were waging war against a distinguished man, not for the maintenance of principle. They were willing to jeopardize the integrity of the Democratic party, and the triumphs of its cherished principles, rather than see its will proclaimed in the nomination of its favorite.—Admitting, for the sake of argument, Mr. Douglas to be as obnoxious as they allege he is, yet there never was a time when the South, united, could not have defeated his nomination. Why, then, should they have seceded? Why not remain at their post? Why seek to dismember and destroy the party?

I question not the patriotism of any, but the people will hold them responsible sooner or later for all the ills that may flow from their errors. I said the demand for Congressional intervention was properly rejected at Charleston. And why do I say so? Because it was the agreement between the North and the South that the slavery agitation should be removed from the halls of Congress, and the people of the Territories be left perfectly free to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject to the Constitution of the United States. This was the principle of the Compromise Measures of 1850, and practically applied to the Nebraska-Kansas act in 1854. It was adopted by the great political parties of the United States in 1852. It triumphed in the election of Franklin Pierce in that year, and of James Buchanan in 1856. It is perhaps the best ground of compromise between the North and South which human ingenuity can devise.

It is understood by the people of all sections, and by it the Democratic party, at least, of all sections should be willing to abide. It gives advantage to neither section over the other, because it refers all questions of dispute between them as to Congressional or Territorial power over the subject of slavery to the final arbitrament of the Supreme Court of the United States. It is therefore safe for the North, and safe for the South. Its practical working is not without satisfactory results. Where the people of a Territory desire slave labor, and the soil and climate are suited to it, slavery will go; where these conditions do not exist, it will not go. That finds an illustration in New Mexico, where slavery is established, and this in those Territories where it is excluded. Only a few days ago, propositions to repeal the slavery laws of New Mexico, on the one hand, and the anti-slavery laws of Kansas on the other, were made and rejected in the Senate of the United States.

Suppose these propositions, or either of them, had prevailed, is it not certain that the country would have been thrown into the highest excitement? But by their rejection, non-intervention was practically adhered to, and the public mind is satisfied and quiet.—Let us maintain it firmly and faithfully. We are bound to to it by every consideration of interest, and obligation of compact. Its abandonment will prove fatal to the National Democratic party, and ultimately to the Union itself. It will drive the South into intense sectionalism and the North into the ranks of Black Republicanism.

I do not say every man of the North, for I know that the great body of the Northern Democracy will remain true to the Constitution, despite the overwhelming flood of its relentless cohorts. But I mean that the free-labor States would be controlled by Black Republicanism, and would not be able to return a single member to either house of Congress friendly to the constitutional rights of the South.

I trust that this condition of things may never exist; but if it should, I know of no way by which the Union can be saved. Hence the doctrine of Congressional intervention, as advocated by the new-born sectional party, is fraught with peril to the country.

The question is now distinctly presented to the people, whether they will adhere to the doctrine of non-intervention, or whether they will abandon it; whether they will reopen the slavery agitation, by requiring Congress to take jurisdiction over it, or whether they will give repose to the public mind, and security to the Union, by leaving it where the Compromise leaves it, to the free action of the people of the Territories, under the Constitution of the United States. The issue is fairly made up. It is intervention or non-intervention.—Its decision involves the destinies of this great Republic, and the highest interests of the civilized world. Compared with it, the aspirations of men and the fate of political parties sink into utter insignificance. Where shall we look for deliverance from these threatened evils?

It has been the mission of the Democratic party of the Union, in a thousand perils, to rescue our country from impending calamities. Its past career abounds with heroic passages, and is illustrated with the most glorious achievements in the cause of constitutional liberty. It is the party of Jefferson, and Madison, and Jackson, and Polk, whose Administrations constitute grand epochs in our national history. It is the party of the Constitution. I look to it with confidence.—Where else shall the patriot look in these times of political defection and sectional agitation? Let its integrity be permanently destroyed, and the doctrine of non-intervention overthrown, and then the best hopes of the statesman may well be clouded with gloom and darkness.

It is to maintain these that I consent to take the position now assigned me and welcome the consequences of personal good or personal ill which that position may bring.—Nothing else could induce me to brave the detraction which it invites and incur the heavy responsibility which it imposes. I have nothing to add but the expression of my profound thanks for the honor so unexpectedly conferred upon me, and my cordial acknowledgment for the flattering terms in which I have been notified of my nomination. Whatever may be honorably done, I shall cheerfully do to maintain the integrity of the party and the triumph of its principles.

"WHICH CUP?"

We once heard of a sign painted on stripes so that it read, seen on one side, "FOREIGN," on one side, "DOMESTIC," and full in the front, "LIQUORS." A sign on this plan would suit the People's Party admirably well. For instance:

"FOREIGNERS" "NATIVES,"
SOLD HERE.

Under such a sign Col. Curtin could electioneer to immense advantage. In the hand nearest the East he might hold the Resolutions *which he is pledged to elevate at any cost*—among them this:

Resolved, That the influx upon us of foreign criminals is an evil of serious magnitude, which demands the interposition of a proper and efficient legislative remedy.—*Harrisburg, Feb. 22d*, 1860.

In the other hand should be nervously grasped this:

Fourteenth, That the Republican party is opposed to any change in our naturalization laws, or any State legislation by which the rights of citizenship hitherto accorded to immigrants from foreign lands shall be abridged or impaired. —*Chicago, May 22d*, 1860.

With a little preparatory training on the top of a barn, he might become so perfect that those inside of the People's wigwam could look at him, and know exactly how the wind might be blowing, and serve the customer accordingly. —*Johnstown Echo.*

WHAT THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS SAY.

[From the Hollidaysburg Democratic Standard, a strong Administration paper.]

THE BALTIMORE NOMINATIONS.—We to-day place at our mast head the name of Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, for President, and that of Benjamin Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, for Vice President, they being the regular nominees of the Baltimore Convention. The Convention ended as we feared it would do. There was a secession of some of the Southern delegates.—They came there with but one idea—that of protection of slavery in the territories. To this they determined to adhere, and for this sacrifice everything. They were willing to abide by the will of the majority, providing that will did not conflict with their own wishes. They would have abided by any decision of the Convention, provided there was nothing in it to conflict with their slave code. In this whim they were not sustained, and the result was that they seceded and organized a Convention of their own. The remaining delegates then proceeded to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President, and on the third ballot nominated Mr. Douglas for President, and on the first ballot Mr. Fitzpatrick for Vice President.

We have no hesitation in fully indorsing these nominations. They were made by the regular convention, by a vote of two-thirds of the delegates present, and afterwards were made unanimous—they therefore received more than two-thirds of the whole number of delegates, and that was all that was required had all the members of the Convention been present. We therefore regard Mr. Douglas as the regularly nominated candidate of the party, and as such we shall yield him a hearty support.

[From the Chambersburg Valley Spirit, opposed to Douglas up to the day of his nomination.]

THE NOMINATIONS.—The action of the Convention has not disappointed any one. From the course pursued at Charleston it was evident that the same men would enact the same scenes over again at Baltimore. A portion would stick by the Convention till the moment of balloting, and then, when they found their disorganizing efforts too puny to trample the wishes of the masses of the party under feet, they would withdraw and present a ticket with a view to stab deeper at the vitals of the party by an attempt to defeat the regularly nominated candidate of the Convention. This they have accomplished, but it is all that they will accomplish. The Democratic party can not—must not—be divided in this or any other contest; and woe to the men who will attempt it. We cannot see the wisdom or glory of suffering a defeat with *two* candidates in the field, when victory with *one* is certain. Those who will lend their support to an irregular nomination at this time can have no other object in view than the breaking up of the party altogether. Such a calamity to the whole nomination can only be averted by extending a faithful and undivided support to the candidates regularly nominated by the Democratic National Convention. The ticket that we this day place at the head of our columns received the support of the representatives of the party who stuck by our National Convention—remained in at Charleston and held their seats at Baltimore by an unbroken and uninterrupted claim. Their decision we are bound to respect and can know no other. Love of party—love of country, and fidelity to every recognized usage of the Democratic organization, sacredly demands for this nomination our hearty support. We honestly believe that in the end all the jealousies, heartburnings and antagonisms that now exist will be healed, and that the sober, good sense of the party will impel every man in the ranks to unite harmoniously and with enthusiasm on our ticket and carry it forward to victory.

We have not the space to say much in respect to our candidates in this issue of our paper, nor is it required—the name and fame of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS are household words over the land.

OLD ABE ON THE BATTLE FIELD.

The friends of "Old Abe" are untiring in their exertions to make him out a great soldier as well as a great statesman. The following account of one of his performances in the military line deserves a place in his biography:

At the time of the Black Hawk war, "Abe" enlisted. The company mustered 80 mounted men. They started off in fine spirits to engage in the deadly fray. Arriving at a point on the prairies about 200 miles from the Indian lines, the party bivouacked for the night, picketed their horses, and slept on their arms. The method of picketing their horses was that in common use—fastening a huge rope some 80 feet in length to a stake firmly planted, and then using smaller lines of considerable length, one end attached to the animal's neck, and the other to the main rope. During the night the sentinel imagined he saw the Indians, and immediately discharged his old fusee. The camp was aroused in an instant, and each sprang to the saddle. "Old Abe" shot out in the darkness on his charger like lightning until the ropes "hove taut," when over he went, horse and himself, headlong. Thinking himself caught in an Indian ambush, he gathered up, mounted, putting spurs to his horse, took the opposite shute, but soon brought up as before, horse and rider tumbling headlong. "Old Abe" got up, thinking he was surrounded, and shouted out in elegant German, "GENTLEMEN INDIANS, *Ich geben auf und sagen nichts. Ich haben nein degen zu gaben. Alles ich bitten is barmherzigheil.*

HOW THE PRESS RESPONDS.—The Democratic papers of this State are wheeling into line in support of regular nominations. So far as received at this office, twenty-two have raised the Douglas flag—three paid pensioners advocate the seceder's ticket—and three have not decided which to support.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

—BEDFORD, Pa.—

FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1860.

B. F. Meyers, Editor and Proprietor.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HON. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HON. HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON,

OF GEORGIA.

FOR GOVERNOR:

GEN. HENRY D. FOSTER,

OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS,

HON. WILLIAM P. SCHELL,

(Subject to the decision of the District Conference.)

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

PROTHONOTARY,

MAJ. SAMUEL H. TATE,

BEDFORD BOROUGH.

SHERIFF,

JOHN J. CESSNA,

BEDFORD BOR.

COMMISSIONER,

RICHARD M'MULLIN,

NAPIER.

POOR DIRECTOR,

JOHN S. BRUMBAUGH,

S. WOODBERRY.

AUDITOR,

GEORGE BAUGHMAN,

W. PROVIDENCE,

CORONER,

JACOB WALTER,

ST. CLAIR.

Why we support Douglas.

We are for Douglas and Johnson for the following good and all sufficient reasons:

1. They are the regular nominees of the only regular Convention of the National Democracy, having been nominated in strict accordance with the usages of the party, not by a mere majority of the Convention, but by a bare two-thirds of all the votes given (either of which would have sufficed in the time of Jackson, Van Buren and Polk) *but by a unanimous vote* of more than two-thirds of the whole Convention.

2. Because Douglas and Johnson stand upon the time-honored platform of the National Democratic party;—the platform on which Jefferson and Jackson stood; on which Polk, Pierce and Buchanan were elected; the platform which embodies that sacred compromise between the North and the South, instituted by Webster, Clay and Calhoun, and ratified by the people of the whole Union, in two successive elections, *the principle of "Non-interference by Congress with slavery in State or Territory."*

3. Because Douglas and Johnson are eminent statesmen, national and conservative in their views, opposed to sectionalism of every sort, and admirably fitted by great natural powers and long experience in public affairs, for the offices for which they have been nominated.

4. Because Douglas and Johnson are the candidates that will insure the defeat of Lincoln and Hamlin, the nominees of the fanatical and sectional Black Republican party, a reason which should certainly operate most powerfully with every true and earnest Democrat.

For these and other equally forcible reasons, we have unfurled the banner of Douglas and Johnson, and every Democrat who believes in sustaining regular nominations and in standing by the regular organization of the party, will generously throw aside all his former prejudices and dislikes, (as we have done) and come with us under the flag of the gallant and undaunted leader, who has already vanquished in many a hard fought battle, the very foe that now assails us.

A COUNTY FAIR.

A plentiful harvest is just being garnered in; orchards bend beneath loads of ripening fruit; cattle, fat and sleek, walk in luxuriant pastures; and every sight and sound, in the country, betoken a season of plenty. Why is it, then, that we hear nothing said among our people of a County Fair? Have we lost all desire for improvement? Are we afraid to compare notes with our neighbors? Are we too sluggish to keep pace with other counties far less benignly favored in point of climate and of soil? We hope and believe that such is not the case, and, therefore, look forward to a general preparation on the part of our farmers, for the holding of a Fair during the coming Fall. Let every one who can raise any article, animal, or product for exhibition, interest himself in this matter, and he will do good to himself as well as to his neighbor.

....Gen. BOWMAN has sold the *Constitution* newspaper to Mr. W. M. Browne, formerly associate editor of the paper. The *Constitution* is a neatly printed paper, advocating the cause (!) of the Secessionists.

BEDFORD BOROUGH ERECT!

THE WATCH-FIRES BURNING BRIGHTLY.

An enthusiastic meeting of the DOUGLAS & FOSTER CLUB, was held in the Court House, on last Saturday evening. The Club was called to order by HON. JOB MANN, President. The Committee appointed at the last meeting to report a Constitution and permanent officers, reported through its Chairman. The report of the Committee, was unanimously adopted. The following persons were selected as permanent officers of the Club:

President,

HON. JOB MANN;

Vice-Presidents,

Samuel Davis,	William Chenoweth,
George Reimund,	William Shafer,
Hiram Lentz,	J. T. Gephart,
Job M. Shoemaker,	M. E. Barteges,
Jacob Semler,	David Elsrode,

Daniel Border.

Secretaries,

John Palmer, T. R. Gettys.

Treasurer,

G. H. Spang.

Executive Committee,

O. H. Gaither,	Jos. W. Tate,
A. J. Statler,	Daniel Heltzell, jr.,
Thomas H. Lyons,	A. J. Sansom,

A. W. Mower.

Speeches were delivered by John Palmer, Esq., O. H. Gaither, Esq., Hon. John Cessna, Col. J. W. Tate, and Hon. J. F. Loy, of Wisconsin, after which a large number signed the Constitution. The club then adjourned to meet at the call of the President.

Local and Miscellaneous.

....THE FOURTH IN SCHELLSBURG.—Independence day was celebrated at Schellsburg, by the military and citizens. The "Black Plumed Riflemen," Capt. Mullin, and the "Bedford Riflemen," Capt. Lyons, paraded the streets, making quite a fine appearance. A sumptuous and elegant dinner was served up at the hotel of Mr. John A. Snively. The Declaration of Independence was read by O. H. Gaither, Esq., and eloquent and appropriate addresses were delivered by A. J. Statler, Esq., and Maj. S. H. Tate.

....We announce with pleasure, the arrival of our friend, MR. VALLADE, the distinguished artist in Photographic Painting, who was with us last summer. Mr. Vallade, in conjunction with Mr. T. R. Gettys, of this place, has put up a fine Gallery at the Springs, where Photographs, plain, or colored in the most fashionable style, can be had on liberal terms. It is needless for us to say anything in commendation of the skill of Messrs. Vallade and Gettys, as the former, as an artist in painting, and the latter as a Photographer, have acquired a reputation that is a sufficient guarantee for future success.

....The Somerset papers publish the Confession of Henry Pritts, recently executed at that place for the murder of Eli Weimer. Pritts confesses that he shot Weimer in the back when they were out hunting together, and says that [illegible] Mrs. Weimer who had acquired a strange influence over him.—Mrs. Weimer was the principal witness produced against Pritts at his trial.

....The farming community are now in the midst of harvest. The crops hereabouts are heavier than they have been for many years.—A bounteous Providence has poured with lavish hand its precious gifts upon the lap of mother Earth. How thankful should we be that after years of barrenness, the fields are once more smiling in plenty!

....Richard Madden, residing near Fort Littleton, Fulton county, killed his wife a few days ago, by knocking out her brains with a board. The wretched man, immediately after having done the horrible deed, committed suicide by hanging himself.

....It is with feelings of profound regret, that we are called upon to announce the death of MR. SAMUEL CARN, of this place, which occurred at his residence, on Tuesday night last. Mr. Carn was formerly Sheriff of this county, and held other honorable and responsible positions. He was a man of upright character, steady business habits, a good citizen and much esteemed and beloved. Peace be with him!

....Our good friend, the editor of the Philadelphia *Argus*, to our utter amazement, has fallen into the practice so popular at present with the disorganizing Breckinridge papers, to copy articles from Black Republican and Abolition newspapers to show that Breckinridge is strong and Douglas weak. The *Argus* of a few days since, transferred to its pages a half column editorial from the N. Y. *Tribune*, to prove that Breckinridge was *the* man for the Democracy. The *Argus* must have ninety-nine and nine-tenths of its hundred eyes entirely shut up, if it does not see that such a course, to say the least of it, looks a little suspicious.

...."Honest Old Abe!"—Our devil has tried his hand at an epigram, which he submits for the benefit of the Black Republicans:

Hurrah for "Honest Abe!" quoth Joe:
Why call him *honest*, now? says Jack.
Why, certes, that the world may know
Abe from the rest of Helper's pack!

....Whooping-cough, of a violent character, is at present prevailing among the youngsters of our town. It is said that females do not suffer as much from it as males. "Cause why?" They are better used to *hooping!*"

....Every Democrat should read the able article, from the pen of HON. JOHN CESSNA, published in this issue, giving an account of the Charleston Baltimore Convention. It well repays perusal.

....An examination of a portion of the Classes in the Bedford Classical Institute, will be held at the Lutheran Church, on Thursday, 19th July, 1860. The Public are respectfully invited to be present-

FOR THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

TO THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF BEDFORD COUNTY.

It is, no doubt, already known to you that the late National Convention at Charleston and Baltimore, nominated Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, for President, and H. V. Johnson, of Georgia, for Vice President. It is also, known that a portion of the Convention seceded and nominated John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, for President and Joseph Lane, of Oregon, for Vice President. Having been present at both sessions of the Convention, and a spectator of all that transpired, I propose to give a few of the reasons why I regard the nomination of Douglas and Johnson as the regular nomination of the party, entitled to its universal support, and that of Breckinridge and Lane as irregular and disorganizing, meriting no favor at the hands of any Democrat, but, on the contrary, as justly deserving the hearty condemnation of the whole party.

Under the regular call of the National Committee, acknowledged by every Democrat in the United States, and in conformity with the universal custom of the party, the Convention assembled at Charleston, on the 23d of April, 1860. After a preliminary organization, made without objection from any quarter, it was found that there was one contested seat from the State of Massachusetts, one from Maryland, eleven from Illinois and thirty five from New York. These cases were referred to a Committee of thirty three members, being one from each state.

After a careful and patient investigation by the Committee, a report was made to the Convention. This was unanimous in every case, except that of New York. Six members of the Committee made a minority report recommending the admission of one half of each delegation from that State. The report of the Committee was adopted by the convention after a full discussion. The vote in every case, except New York, was unanimous. That part of the report relating to the New York Delegation, was adopted by a vote of 210½ to 55.

This completed the organization of the Convention. The Rules of the House of Representatives of the United States were adopted for the government of the Convention. This was done by the entire vote of the Convention. The rule requiring two thirds of the votes *given*, to make a nomination, was also unanimously adopted, as was a rule requiring a two third vote of the Convention to alter or amend the Rules of the Convention. Every Congressional District in the United States and every state at large, was now fully represented. There was not a single vacancy. The Convention consisted of 303 members, and continued in session for several days, every member participating in the proceedings.

Two principles of Legislative, or Parliamentary law, may be here stated, as they have important bearings upon the regularity of the nomination now being considered.

First: *Every Legislative Body shall judge of the qualifications of its own members.*

Second: *A majority shall constitute a Quorum for the transaction of business.*

It is confidently asserted that both of these propositions are clearly established by the common law on the subject, in all civilized countries, unless some statute should provide otherwise. But in this case we are not only left to the common law, but have also the statute. The Convention, as we have seen, adopted the Rules of the House of Representatives. By these both of the propositions above stated, are clearly maintained. Indeed, it could not be otherwise, as the Constitution of the United States declares the same rules in the fifth section of the first Article thereof.

With the first of these propositions every member of the Convention was fully satisfied, because every one acquiesced in the decision of the Convention and remained to participate in the further proceedings thereof. The second proposition embraces two parts; to wit, that a majority *shall* constitute a Quorum and that less than a majority *shall not* constitute such Quorum.

Here it will be well to remember that every member of the whole Convention, including the subsequent Seceders, or Bolters, voted for the adoption of these rules.

The Convention continued in session with its 303 members, until the seventh and eigth days. At this time, some of the delegates became dissatisfied with the Platform adopted by the Convention, and for this reason and for this alone, fifty one members withdrew from the Convention, separated finally and entirely from it, met in another part of the city and attempted to organize another Convention in opposition to the one they had left. This they adjourned to Richmond. Most, if not all of you, have always held that every gentleman who agrees to enter a Convention, is in honor bound to abide by its decisions and support its nominees. These gentlemen, however, seemed to have adopted a different course.

As already stated, the ground and the only ground, of this secession was the Platform adopted by the Convention. You will, doubtless, feel anxious to know the character of the Platform which could thus drive off one-sixth of the members of the Convention. I think you will credit me when I assure you that it was the identical creed of the party in 1844—1848 the compromise measures of 1850—the Platform of Pierce, in 1852, the Kansas Nebraska Act of 1854, and the Cincinnati Platform, of 1856. The Convention re-affirmed the Cincinnati Platform, upon which James Buchanan was elected, and upon which the great battle of 1856 was fought and won; and this was deemed sufficient to justify 51 members in bolting.

The Convention (252 members remaining) continued in session and proceeded to ballot for a candidate. Fifty-seven votes were taken. On several of these, Judge Douglas received a majority of the whole electoral college—the vote standing 152½ for Douglas, to 99½ for all others.

Before proceeding to a ballot, a proposition was offered on behalf of some of the Southern States remaining in the Convention, to the effect that the President of the Convention should not declare any person nominated until such person should have received a two-thirds vote of the whole Convention when full. This was adopted by a vote of 141 to 112. It was not offered as a rule, or as a change of the rules, but simply as a resolution of construction and direction to the Chair. On the tenth day of the Convention, at Charleston, having failed to make a nomination and the 51 seats being vacant, the Convention adjourned to meet at Baltimore, on the 18th of June, having first passed a resolution requesting the Democratic party of the several States to supply vacancies in their respective delegations.

On the 18th of June, the Convention reassembled, at Baltimore. No delegates appeared from South Carolina and Florida. One delegation appeared from Mississippi—these were the Seceders at Charleston, but having been re-elected by a State Convention, they were admitted.

One delegation (the Seceders) appeared from Texas. This was not elected by the people, or by any Convention, but was accredited by the State Central Committee.—Owing to the position of Texas—her large size and great distance from the Convention, and difficulty of calling a Convention, this delegation was also admitted.

There was one contested seat from Massachusettsone from Missouri, onefrom Delaware, three from Arkansas, six from Louisiana, nine from Alabama and ten from Georgia. These were referred to the Committee on Credentials, then consisting of twenty-five members.

This Committee, after a session of several days, reported by an average vote of about fifteen to ten, in favor of the admission of the Seceders from Delaware, two Seceders and one new delegate from Arkansas, the new delegates from Alabama and Louisiana, and one-half of each from Georgia. The report of the Committee was adopted in every case, except that of Georgia, in which all of the Seceders were admitted. By this action of the Convention, seventeen votes were admitted to the Convention contrary to the views of the Seceders. Although this could in no way effect the result of the nomination, even if wrong, and although every member of the Convention had voted for and acknowledged the rule which declared that the Convention should judge of the qualifications of its own members, yet this was considered sufficient ground for a further secession of 50 members.

The Convention proceeded to make its nominations, passed an additional resolution on the subject of the platform, appointed a national committee and adjourned. Of the seventeen votes before mentioned, sixteen were in lieu of Seceders from Louisiana Alabama and Arkansas—one half vote from Massachusetts and Missouri each being contested on other grounds—51 and 50, or 101 deducted from 303, left in the Convention 202 members to which were added the 16 new delegates making 218 members.

On the first and second ballots at Baltimore, several of the delegates declined to vote—on the second ballot Judge Douglas received 181½ votes to 15 for all other candidates and the remainder blank. After the first vote Gov. Church, of New York, offered a resolution declaring him nominated and by implication rescinding the resolution of interpretation and instruction to the Chair adopted at Charleston. Objection being made Gov. Church withdrew his motion. After the second ballot it was renewed by Mr. Clark of Missouri and a delegate from Virginia. It was then distinctly put by the President (both the affirmative and the negative) and adopted by acclamation and without a dissenting voice in the Convention.

As we have already seen, the Seceders at Charleston, adjourned to meet at Richmond, on the 11th of June. At that time and place, they met and adjourned until the 21st of the same month.

At Baltimore the 50 Seceders were joined by 40 of the Seceders from Charleston (South Carolina with 8 members and Florida with 3 remaining at Richmond) met in another part of the city, organized an opposition, or hostile Convention, gathered up some fifteen additional delegates from some quarter, or other, and with 105, delegates of all descriptions nominated Breckinridge and Lane. At least 90 of those delegates were in the Charleston Convention and aided in the adoption of the rules of that body, one of which required a majority, or 152 members to constitute a quorum for the transaction of any business.

I have already stated that the admission of 17 votes contrary to the wishes of the seceders did not affect the result. On the second ballot, Judge Douglas had 181½ votes. All others 15; balance declining to vote. Deduct the 17 votes from 181½ and you have 164½, and add them to 15 you have 32 votes for all others.—There still being more than a quorum present and voting and Judge D. having received more than two thirds of the votes given, he is clearly entitled to the support of every Democrat who acknowledges the binding force of nominating conventions. To say that he is *not* and that Breckinridge *is* the regular nominee of the party seems to me to be an insult to the understanding of every impartial voter. I have full confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the masses of the Democratic party of the country, and hope that upon sober reflection the people everywhere will as heretofore rally to the support of regular nominations, and preserve the integrity of the party. In the present aspect of affairs, it becomes important to determine correctly who is responsible for the present situation of the party. I assert that the Seceders and their allies and abettors, alone are responsible. There are but two reasons given by themselves for the secession. The platform at Charleston and the admission of the 17 delegates at Baltimore. These I propose to consider very briefly. Before I do this, however, I venture to assert that there are at least three causes which have led to this result:—First, the failure of the Convention to adopt "Intervention" instead of "Non-Intervention" by Congress with the question of slavery in the territories. Second, the desire among the friends of the Seceders, if not among themselves, to bring about a dissolution of the Union itself. Third, the personal hostility of some of these gentlemen and others high in authority, towards Judge Douglas. These propositions shall also be briefly considered. The first secession of 51 members took place at Charleston on the adoption of the Platform. This we have already seen was a simple re-affirmation of the Cincinnati platform of 1856. The bolters desired the convention to declare in favor of Congressional Intervention in favor of slavery in the Territories. The same doctrine was demanded by Mr. Yancey of Alabama, from the Baltimore Convention in 1848. He there obtained 36 votes for it to 216 against it. He demanded it in 1852 and failed to obtain it. I learn that Mr. Yancey who headed the Secessionat Charleston, declared before the Committee on Credentials that he had opposed General Cass in 1848 and General Pierce in 1852, because he failed to obtain a recognition of his doctrine by the nominating Conventions. Time will not permit a further examination of this reason for the secession. It was upon a question of doctrine—one of the cardinal principles of the party. The Convention stood upon the same ground occupied in former times, adhering to the Cincinnati platform. The Seceders demanded a change and because it was refused, withdrew. The Republicans of the North declare that it is the right and duty of Congress, to intervene against slavery in the Territories—the Seceders declare that it is the right and duty of Congress to intervene in favor of Slavery in the Territories. The Convention regarded both propositions as erroneous in principle, and adhered to the old doctrine of the party that it belonged to the people to regulate their domestic affairs in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. True, there was, to some extent, a difference of opinion as to the time when the right to legislate on the subject of slavery commenced. But the Convention, by an almost unanimous vote, disposed of this subject, by a resolution declaring it the duty of all good citizens to abide by the decisions of the Supreme Court upon this question.

The right to hold slave property in the Territories, even against an enactment of the Territorial legislature, involving as it does, a case at law, or in equity, as well as the constitutionality of the supposed law, is committed by the Constitution directly to the judiciary. Should the decision of that tribunal be in favor of the right to hold the slave, all the powers of the Federal government are pledged to enforce the judgment. This is substantially the doctrine of the platform, unanimously adopted at Reading, in March, 1860.

The second and only remaining reason given by themselves, to justify their secession, was the action of the Convention on the contested seats. Here it will be well to observe that had not the first secession taken place, no such reason as the second would ever have existed. If then the judgment of the country should be that the adoption of the Cincinnati platform was no good cause of complaint, the entire responsibility for the present state of affairs rests with the Seceders. Had they remained in the Convention at Charleston, there would have been no contested seats at Baltimore.

We have already seen that a majority, or 152 delegates, constituted a Quorum, and that the Convention was to judge of the qualifications of its own members. From such a decision there could be no appeal. In our State, the Lower House of the Legislature, consists of 100 members, 51 being a quorum; the Senate consists of 33 members, 17 being a quorum. Suppose ten seats in the House and five in the Senate are contested. They are, however, settled—even erroneously if you please. Some law receives 26 votes in the Lower House with 25 against it, and 9 votes in the Senate with 8 against it, being signed by the Governor, even though 5 of the 9 votes in the Senate and 10 of the 26 in the House were members whose seats were contested, it becomes as binding upon all the citizens of the Commonwealth as though it had received one hundred votes in the House and 33 in the Senate, and no seat in either branch had ever been contested. As well might the criminal on his way to the gallows, or to the prison, call upon the people to assemble in town meeting for his rescue, because the laws which tried and condemned him, were not regularly passed according to his notions of justice, as for these gentlemen to say that these nominations were not regular.

But there is no just ground for complaint. In Massachusetts Mr. Hallett was elected a delegate, Mr. Chaffee was *elected* alternate, Mr. H. could not go to Charleston. H. notfied Mr. Chaffee of his inability to attend and as I learn he (Mr. H.) removed with his family, from the District. The seat was contested at Charleston and decided unanimously in favor of Mr. Chaffee. At Baltimore Mr. H. appeared and claimed his seat. He was rejected. In Arkansas neither Convention was regular nor in accordance with the usages of the party. Both were admitted—the seceders with power to cast two votes—the new delegates to cast one. The Missouri case was similar to that from Massachusetts. In Louisiana two Conventions were called. The one a Convention of the people—the other the old Convention whose time had expired and who had no more power to send delegates than any other similar number of individuals accidentally called together.

The new delegates were admitted—the old ones were liable to the objection already stated and also to the same objections hereafter given in the Alabama case. The old Delegates from Georgia were liable to the same objection. Yet, the Convention refused to admit the new delegates and actually admitted the old Delegates, because a part of the Delegates to the Georgia Convention, by whom the new Delegation was chosen, at first met in Convention with those who had seceded at Charleston. It was because a portion of these had seceded or bolted, that their representatives were rejected.

In the State of Alabama, the Delegation admitted to seats, were chosen by a State Convention called together by the people, "for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore, to nominate candidates who may be able to save the Government from the hands of those who will not regard our constitutional rights, and be the *means of securing the perpetuity of the Constitution and the Union.*"

The Seceders from this State, were rejected. They were elected to the Richmond Convention—a body hostile to the Democratic party and proposing to nominate their own candidates. The meetings by which the delegates to the State Convention which elected the Seceders, were chosen and the speeches made at those meetings, were almost entirely of a character hostile to the Democratic party. One of their orators (and a Delegate) said of the Baltimore Convention, that "the man who would represent Alabama in that Convention should be branded with the brand of Cain. Though not a murderer of his kin, he would be a murderer of principle and of the constitutional rights of his section, that he would be more than the assassin who but takes the life of a fellow man."

Others declared "that to entertain the proposition to send delegates to Baltimore, would be at once to step with a coward's tread from the highest pinnacle of honor to the lowest depths of degradation and abasement."—

Such was the tenor of all their meetings and speeches. Their Delegates showed credentials to Richmond and utterly refused to be bound by the action of our Convention. Under these circumstances, the Convention deemed it wise to learn whether the great horse contained soldiers who were allies, or enemies, before it should be safely stabled within the gates of Troy.—I have before stated that the admission of the 17 delegates already named, did not affect the general result. I have shown that on the vote given. I now desire to show the same thing in case no secession had taken place. 101 delegates seceded. Of these South Carolina and Florida remained at Richmond. This left 90. From this number deduct 16 Seceders whose places were supplied by new delegates, and we still have 74, who, by the action of the Baltimore Convention, had at any moment a right to resume their seats. There remained in the Convention 2½ from Maine, 2½ from Connecticut, 4½ from N. Jersey, 17 from Pennsylvania, 3½ from Missouri, 2 from Delaware and 7 from Kentucky, in all 39, who declined to vote for Judge Douglas. These added to the 74 were more than sufficient to prevent his nomination.

It is well known that some persons in the South have for a long time desired a dissolution of the Union. I believe some, if not all of the South Carolina Delegation to Richmond, avow that desire. This Convention at Richmond also nominated Breckinridge and Lane. Some declare that the election of a Republican President will be sufficient ground for a dissolution. Those who really desire a dissolution, could scarcely devise a surer method to accomplish it than by the dissolution of the Democratic party, thereby promoting the election of Mr. Lincoln. Is not the fact that such sentiments are avowed, a sufficient reason for all true Democrats to shun the nomination of Breckinridge and Lane, as they would shun the enemies of their country?—

Hostility to Mr. Douglas has had much to do with effecting the secession. That this hostility is unwise and unfounded in reason, public judgment and future history will surely determine. That he is able, patriotic and capable few if any will deny. That this hostility exists, a very few examples will clearly prove. In Massachusetts, three gentlemen were elected to Charleston as the open and avowed friends of Judge Douglas. All three of them were found among the Seceders at Baltimore. Two of them were appointed to high positions and lucrative offices after their election as delegates and before the meeting of the Convention. The third has been similarly rewarded since the adjournment of the Convention. Almost all the officers of the General Government and all the papers under their control, are now bitter against Douglas and warm for Breckinridge.

All the rules, usages and customs by which they went into power are now disregarded and held inferior to the personal hatred and subserviency of at least some of the minions of power. It is no use to multiply examples on this point.

The two causes of Secession given by those who withdrew and the reasons to which their conduct has been attributed, have been hastily considered.

There are two other causes of complaint, not yet mentioned—these are not given in justification of secession, but as reasons of dissatisfaction. One of these was the course of the Convention in regard to the motion, or resolution of construction of the two thirds rule. This was, or was not, a rule of the Convention. If a rule, it never was adopted because that (then) required a two third vote and this only received 141 to 112. If it was not a rule, then it was a mere resolution, subject to the will of the majority at any time.—It was clearly rescinded, or repealed, by the motion made by Gov. Church and renewed by Mr. Clark. Even if it had been a rule, it was repealed, because the motion was adopted unanimously. The motion was adopted after the secession at Charleston, never received a majority of a full Convention, and was repealed by the entire vote of the Convention, 218 delegates being present.

Another objection urged in some quarters, was the unit rule of the Convention.

This was simply reducing the common law of the party on the subject of voting to a statute. The rule provided that minorities might vote, except in cases when the State Convention had directed the vote to be cast as an unit. Such had been almost the universal custom of former Conventions. The records of Conventions will show minority votes from many of the States of the Union. Under the old rules and practice, it seldom, if ever, happened that the majority of an uninstructed delegation attempted to stifle the will of the minority. But from the fact that such high-handed efforts were being made by some of the delegations to this Convention, the rule was adopted. It was fully considered and discussed in committee, and passed by a vote of 25 to 2. In the Convention it was again fully discussed and adopted by a vote of 197 to 103½. Indeed, the chief, if not the only argument against it, was that it was unnecessary, as the right to cast such votes already existed. This rule received the votes of Kentucky, Tennessee, half of Delaware, nearly all of Missouri and Arkansus, part of North Carolina and several other delegates who afterwards seceded. But aside from this, it was right in itself. It provided that in cases of instruction so to do, Delegations should vote as a unit.—In other cases, delegates should be allowed to vote for themselves.

The first part of the Rule can not be objected to. When a gentleman accepts the trust under instructions, he does not represent himself, but his State. He has no individual views and if he had, he is in honor bound to suppress them. Any other course of action by the individual, or by the Convention, would conflict with State rights and State sovereignty.

This method made N. York, Ohio and Indiana unanimous for Douglas, and Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana unanimous against him.

On the other hand, in all cases where the State Conventions had neglected or refused to instruct, the delegates were allowed to vote as they saw fit. Any other course would again have been an interfeference with State Sovereignty, in electing their delegations, and an act of tyrranny by the majority towards the minority. This method gave Judge Douglas, a few votes in Pennsylvania, one in North Carolina, one in Tennessee and one in Virginia. It lost him 3 in Maine, 2½ in Connecticut and 1½ in Minnesota. Maryland, Missouri and Massachusetts, being equally divided, were not affected by the Rule.

All these, however, appear to me to be objections hunted up, on purpose, by men determined in advance to be dissatisfied, and going abroad in search of reasons to justify or bolster up as far as possible their course of action. Half the effort to find reasons in favor of the action of the national convention of their party, and in support of its nominees, would lead to a very different result.

Not only have we the regular nomination of the National Convention to urge us to the support of Douglas & Johnson, but we have also the action of our own delegation. Mr. Douglas received 10 votes on both ballots at Baltimore from our Delegation. This required twenty members of our Delegation, while it contained in all 54. In addition to these 20 delegates, the nomination was ratified by several others of the delegation—Messrs Dawson, Hughes, Jones, McGee, Blood, Brodhead, Clymer, Van Sant, Gloninger and others.

We have then all the binding force of a regular nomination and we have the usages of the party urging us to the support of our nominees. We have candidates in every way worthy of our support. We have the union and harmony of the Democratic party of the country to preserve. Let no personal preferences, or

faint dissatisfaction, weaken our strength or divide our forces. We have a common enemy before us: let us have no treason in our camp, but stand together as one man for the success of our ticket and our party. Above all, let us not for a moment encourage those who in any event look to a dissolution of the Union, as a remedy for their fancied ills. Beware lest secession from the organization of your party, may land you in the ranks of an army, if not enlisted, at least commanded by officers engaged in constant efforts to accomplish a secession from the Union itself.

JOHN CESSNA.

BEDFORD, July 10th, 1860.

FOR THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Sabbath School Celebration.

Pursuant to previous arrangements, on Wednesday morning, the 4th instant, a large number of teachers and pupils of the Union Sabbath School, convened at school house No. 12, in Napier township; when, after singing a hymn selected for the occasion, and prayer by Rev. Mr. Gates, they were formed in procession, preceded by music, banners and wreaths, and marched to the barn of Mr. Peter Winegardner, (who had that morning fitted up seats and table for the accommodation of the assembly the inclemency of the weather preventing our assembling in the grove on Mr. R. E. M'Mullin's farm, where previous arrangements had been made.) When the assembly were seated an appropriate hymn was sung by the ladies, the Declaration of Independence read by John W. Bowen, an address was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Gates. The assemblage then partook of a sumptuous repast bountifully provided by the good matrons of the neighborhood. (We then had a short recess, at which time Rev. Mr. Hannaberry, of Schellsburg, arrived, the rain in the morning preventing his earlier attendance, and the weather becoming favorable, we were again formed in procession and marched to the grove, where a juvenile song was sung by several young ladies, and Rev. Mr. Hannaberry delivered an address to the scholars. He was followed by James L. Norton, who delivered a very animated address on the liberty and independence now enjoyed by our people.

The procession again formed, and marched to a beautiful green, near Mr. Winegardner's saw mill, accompanied by the music, where it was marched around and drawn up in a compact body, and three hearty cheers given. The assembly was then dismissed, and all returned to their homes highly gratified with the performances of the day.

Much praise is due to the liberality of the citizens in furnishing provisions so bountifully, likewise to Mr. Winegardner and others, for the preparations of the morning to promote the comfort and happiness of the children of the neighborhood. Upwards of two hundred persons partook of the bounteous repast and there was much left.

Our Sabbath School is indeed a "UNION SCHOOL." Its first meeting was on the first day of April last, and it now numbers 52 male, and 54 female pupils, making a total of 106 pupils. These are divided into 18 classes. The average attendance, each Sabbath, has been 83 pupils. The only disadvantage under which we labor, is the want of room, our school house being too small for the accommodation of the multitude who meet there every Sabbath. There has been contributed up to the present time, by subscription, and collections $21.25 of which sum there has been expended for books, tickets, &c., $20.42½, leaving a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of 82½ cents. May the school go on and prosper.

B. W. J.

FOR THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

The Fourth in Cumberland Valley.

The glorious Fourth was celebrated by the soldiers and citizens of Cumberland Valley, at Centreville in appropriate and enthusiastic style The meeting was organized by the appointment of H. J. BRUNER, ESQ., as President, John May, Nicholas Wertz, George Sliger, Robert Elliott, Wm. F. Cessna and Capt. Jas. Haney, as Vice Presidents, and D. R. Anderson and John Simons, Secretaries. The Declaration of Independence was read by Dr. H. Hudson, and eloquent and appropriate addresses were delivered by Col. J. W. Tate and Mr. John Palmer. A number of songs were then sung by Maj. A. J. Sansom, and Col. Tate, among which was the soul-stirring "Star Spangled Banner," and a side-splitting song about the Rail-splitter, showing how Lincoln mauled rails and how Douglas will maul Lincoln this fall. The meeting then closed with three cheers for DOUGLAS and JOHNSON, three for HENRY D. FOSTER, and three more for our Democratic County Ticket.

NON-INTERVENTION.

[That's what we would call a good celebration. Cumberland Valley is always right.—ED.]

—MARRIED—

On the 28th ult., at the Pastor's residence, in Schellsburg, by the Rev. Joseph Hannaberry, Mr. Michael Miller, of St. Clair tp., to Miss Margaret Winegardner, of Napier tp.

On the 5th inst., by the Rev. Sam'l Yingling, Mr. William Fickes, to Miss Elizabeth Claar, both of Union tp.

—DIED—

On the night of the 4th, after a short illness, departed this life, Mrs. Mary Byrne, sister of L. Harman, Sen., one of our much esteemed former citizens, and mother of Mrs. Rob't Fyan, of this place. The deceased was born at the Seven Churches, in Wicklow county, Ireland, and came here about the year 1817.

She had passed through the frightful scenes of what is called the "*Rebellion of 98*," in Ireland, when that down trodden country struck for freedom, but, alas! fatally and fruitlessly. She saw her brave brothers—Lawrence and John Harman—exiled to America, because they fought and suffered in the cause of Ireland! and she came after them, to this country, to enjoy that liberty which was not to be had in her native land. She felt for Ireland's wrongs and she abhorred Ireland's oppressors and oppression everywhere. It was a singular coincidence that she should die, on the evening of our glorious 4th of July, when we celebrate our emancipation from *British Bondage* and when *Revolutionary* heroes desire to die.

But though we admire her patriotic heart, and her love for oppressed Ireland, her firm faith and exalted piety are still more to be admired. For more than a quarter of a century, she shone as a light in the House of God. She was invariably pious and charitable.—Whenever she was able to do anything for her neighbors, she was particularly prompt to render any friendship. The poor, she relieved, according to her means—the sick-bed she comforted. Whenever there was good doing, in the Church, she was there first and last in accomplishing any and every good work.

She was a regular communicant, at the Catholic Church, every month and on all the solemn Festivals. She was most attentive at Church. No weather however inclement, could keep her from church on Sundays and Festivals. She used to say, that no one, yet, was injured by assiduity at the Divine Worship, on Sabbath, and all other appointed days." She died as she had lived, a true Christian. The very large assemblage of grief stricken friends and acquaintances, at the funeral, testified how much she was beloved and revered by this community. Her fidelity to her God, and to her church, obtained a blessing for her rarely experienced. She died in *peace*, and in a good age, almost realizing the scriptural term of man's days—"three score and ten." Being faithful in every duty, civil, moral and religious, she has been removed, as a ripe sheaf for the barn of the Lord, fit to be translated from this earth to heaven, from the wilderness of the world to Paradise, from this valley of tears to her true country. Faithful herself, she has been privileged to merit the promise made to the faithful Abraham, "*And thou shalt go to thy fathers in peace, and be buried in a good old age.*"—*Genesis 15th ch., 15 v.*

R. I. P.

☞NATURE is the great physician.—This is now admitted by the medical profession, as a fundamental principle of healing science. It is wisely provided by the human economy, that whenever anything is wrong in the physical system, the natural forces of the body are brought to bear to expel the disease. The great aim, therefore, is to strengthen the natural powers. This has been kept in view by the skillful compounders of DR. J. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, which operate to give fresh vitality to all the organs of the body. The effect of this medicine upon the stomach, the liver and the kidneys, are prompt and decisive. The patient who is wise enough to quit drugging, and try the BITTERS, soon feels as if he had taken a new lease of life, and as he continues the use of the article, he is overjoyed to find the streams of health coursing through his frame. Let all from whose cheek the bloom has departed, give Dr. J. Hostetter's Celebrated Bitters a trial.

Sold by druggists and dealers generally, everywhere.

☞See advertisement in another column.

GREAT BARGAINS.—To make room for Fall Goods, during this month, we will sell every description of Summer Goods at cost for Cash. Superior French and English Lawns at half price, and many other goods suitable for summer use.—Call and see A. B. CRAMER & Co.

[July 13th, '60.]

BEDFORD COUNTY, ss.

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1860, before the Judges of said court:—

On motion of O. E. Shannon, Esq., the court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Jacob Snell, late of East Providence tp., dec'd., to wit: Maria, intermarried with Jonathan Statler, residing in Story county, Iowa, Jacob Snell, residing in Carroll county, Ill., George Snell, residing in Penn'a, Caroline, intermarried with Jacob H. Barndollar, now deceased, residing in Blair co., Pa., Christopher Snell, residing in Bedford county, Caroline and Catharine Manspeaker, children of Catharine Manspeaker, dec'd, of whom O. E. Shannon is guardian, and David Manspeaker, another heir of said Catharine, who is a minor and has no guardian, residing in Carroll county, Illinois, and Wm Snell residing in Bedford county, Pa., [said Wm. Snell holds by purchase, the interest of all said heirs, except Maria Statler, Caroline Barndollar and David Manspeaker] to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for said county of Bedford, on the first Monday, third day of September, A. D., 1860, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation, issued out of said court, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

And now, to wit, In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of said court, at Bedford, the 7th day of May, A. D. 1860.

ATTEST:
WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff. SAM'L. H. TATE, Clerk.

June 22, 1860.

BEDFORD COUNTY, ss.

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 20th day of April, A. D. 1860, before the Judges of the said court,

On motion of G. H. Spang, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Henry Wolford, late of Londonderry township, dec'd., to wit: Jacob Wolford, who has conveyed his share to Leonard Bitner, George Wolford, residing in Bedford county, Michael Wolford, residing in Fayette county, Pa., Joseph Wolford residing in Somerset co., Pa., Hannah, intermarried with Adam Shroyer, residing in Allegheny co., Md., Mary Wolford, residing in Bedford county, Susanna, intermarried with Solomon Smith, residing in Bedford county, Catharine intermarried with John Stokes, residing in Cedar county, Iowa, Barbara, who was intermarried with John Devore, in Ohio, since dead, leaving issue two children, to wit, Hannah and Henry, residing in Ohio, and Adam Wolford who is dead, leaving issue three children, residing in Ohio, to wit, Josiah, Elizabeth and Simon Wolford, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Bedford, in and for said county of Bedford, on the first Monday, third day of September, A. D., 1860, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deseased, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

And now, to wit, In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of said Court, at Bedford, the 7th day of May, A. D. 1860.

ATTEST;
WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff. SAM'L H. TATE, Clerk.

BEDFORD COUNTY, ss.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Sarah Grove, Executrix of the last will and testament of Simon Grove, late of Bedford county, deceasad:

On petition of James Mullin, Guardian of the minor children of Jeremiah Grove, dec'd., and on motion of A. King, Esq., we command you that laying aside all business and excuses what soever you be and appear in your proper person, before the Judges of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, at a court to be holden at Bedford on the first Monday third day of September next and show cause why you should not give security as executrix and why you should not settle an account of your administration on the estate of said dec'd.

Witness the HON. F. M. KIMMELL, ESQ. President of our said court, at Bedford, this 30th day of April, A. D. 1860.

ATTEST;
WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff. SAM'L. H. TATE, Clerk

June 22d, 1860.

ESTATE OF NICHOLAS KEGG, DEC'D. Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford County, upon the Estate of Nicholas Kegg Esq. late of Juniata Township dec'd, all persons indebted to said Estate are here notified that they will be required to make immediate payment and those having claims against the Estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WM. GILLESPIE.

Juniata Tp., June 22d, '60.

NOTICE! All persons are hereby notified that I have this day purchased all the right and interest of Samuel Walker, in and to two acres of Oats, one acre of Corn, (and ground prepared for Buckwheat, now growing upon my farm in Juniata tp., Bedford co. All persons are, therefore, hereby forewarned not to purchase, or meddle with the same, as they are now in my possession, and I will use all legal means against any person or persons that will interfere in the premises aforesaid.

June, 29,'60. PETER HILLEGAS, Sen.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE. The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, to make distribution of the balance in the hands of H. J. Bruner, Esq., adm'r. of the Estate of Campbell Hendrickson, dec'd., will sit for that purpose, at his office in Bedford, on Monday, the 9th day of July, next, when and where those interested may attend, if they think proper.

JNO. MOWER, Auditor

June 29,'60.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned appointed auditor to distribute the funds in the hands of Sheriff Fluke, arising from the sale of the real estate of George Kimberly, would give notice to all parties interested in said distribution, that he will attend to the duties of said appointment, at his office in Bedford borough, on Saturday the 14th July next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

O. H. GAITHER, Auditor.

June 29, 1860.

BEDFORD COUNTY, ss.

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 30th day of April, 1860, before the Judges of the said court,

On motion of O. E. Shannon, Esq., the court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Jacob Keagy, late of Middle Woodberry township, deceased, to wit, Michael, Catharine, David, Ann, intermarried with Wm. Elder, Peter, and Jacob, a minor, who has for his guardian David Schnebly, all residing in Bedford County, except David who resides in Blair county; to be and appear at an Orphan's Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the first Monday, third day of September, A. D. 1860, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of Partition or Valuation, issued out of said court, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

And now, In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of said county, at Bedford, the 7th day of May, A. D. 1860.

ATTEST:
WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff. SAM'L. H. TATE, Clerk.

June 22, 1860.

PHILADELPHIA ADVERTISEMENTS.

A GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANOS.

GEORGE VOGT takes the opportunity of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Piano Warerooms from No. 628 Arch Street, to No 516 Arch Street, where he will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of his lately patented PIANOS, which have been pronounced by the best judges as far superior to all other Pianos in the sweetness and purity of their tone and construction, heretofore manufactured in the United States and England.

May 18,'60.–6 mo.

GRANVILLE STOKES' GIFT CLOTHING EMPORIUM, ONE PRICE AND NO ABATEMENT.

NO. 607 CHESTNUT STREET,

GRANVILLE STOKES would return thanks to the public for their appreciation of his efforts to please, and their liberal patronage.

In order to keep up this kindly feeling, he has yielded to the solicitations of many of his friends and inaugurated a new system, of Gifts with each Garment sold. To his choice selection of fine Fabrics, and made-up Clothing, he invites the scrutiny of the public, as well as to his new mode of doing business. Each article is warranted to be, in Fabric, Style and Make, equal to any gotten up in the City, and one price, (lower than the lowest,) marked on the Ticket.

Each article sold, or measured for, is accompanied by a Gift, varying in value from $1 to $100.

N. B.—None but the most skillful Designers, Cutters and Workmen employed; and satisfaction in Fit, Fashion, Fabric, Price and Gift, guaranteed at GRANVILLE STOKES'

ONE PRICE GIFT CLOTHING EMPORIUM, NO. 607 CHESTNUT STREET.

May 18,'60.–6 ms.

C. P. PERRY, S. W. CORNER FOURTH AND RACE ST., PHILADELPHIA,

Manufactures ACCOUNT BOOKS of the best quality. Bankers and Merchants can have their Books ruled and bound in any style.

☞Premium awarded by the Franklin Institute.

C. P. PERRY, S. W. Corner. Fourth and Race streets, Philadelphia, supplies every article in the BOOK or STATIONERY line, at low prices. Having superior facilities as a manufacturer, he is enabled to supply goods very low, and make very fair profit. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

COLLECT TOGETHER All your "Old Books" and Magazines; take them to PERRY'S Book Binderies, Fourth and Race, where you can have them bound good and handsomely at a low price.

May 18,'60.–6 ms.

E. FRANK. JACKSON, PRINTER AND STATIONER, 439 *CHESTNUT STREET*, PHILADELPHIA.

May 18,'60.–1 yr.

SUMMER TRADE NOTICE.

BUNN, RAIGUEL & CO., *No. 137 North Third Street*, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF FANCY DRY GOODS,

Invite the attention of Purchasers to their extensive Stock of fancy Dry Goods, Silks, Embroideries, Cloths, Cassimeres &c.

May 18,'60.–

WINCHESTER & CO.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE, —AND— PATENT SHOULDER SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY, *No. 706 CHESTNUT Street*,

Above Seventh, opposite the Washington House,

Fine Shirts and Drawers made from measurement at a few days notice and in all cases Warranted to fit. Formula for measurement furnished on application by mail. LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS TO WHOLE SALE BUYERS.

May 18,'60.–1 yr.

H. BANCROFT & CO., IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FRENCH, GERMAN AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS, *No. 330 Market Street, Philadelphia*,

May 18,'60.–1 yr.

PHILADELPHIA ADVERTISEMENTS.

L. LADOMUS. N. EULON

WATCHES AND JEWELRY. LEWIS LADOMUS & CO. *No. 802 CHESTNUT STREET PHILA.* (FIRST DOOR ABOVE EIGHTH STREET.)

Would most respectfully ask the attention of Citizens and Strangers to their Large, Cheap, and well selected Stock of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, CONSISTING IN PART OF

Gold Hunting Lever Watches, full jeweled, 18 carat case,	$40 00
Gold Lever Watches, open face, full jewel'd 18 carat case,	30 00
Gold Lepine Watches, open face, full jewelled, 18 carat case,	22 00
Silver Lever Watches, Hunting case, full jewelled,	18 00
Silver Lever watches, open face, full jewelled,	14 00
Silver Lepine Watches, Hunting case,	14 00
Silver Lepine Watches, open face,	9 00
Gold Guard Chains,	12 00
Gold Vest and Fob Chains,	10 00
Gold Pen Holder with Pen and Pencil,	4 00
Gold Pencils,	1 50
Gold Pens with Silver Holders,	1 00
Silver Table Spoons, per set,	
Silver Tea Spoons,	6 00
Gold Thimbles.	3 00

With a large assortment of Silver, Table and Tea Forks; Dessert, Mustard and Salt Spoons; Pie, Cake, and Ice Cream knives; Sugar Spoons; Preserve Spoons; Pickle Knives and Forks, etc.

☞Also, constantly on hand, a magnificent assortment of Jewelry, consisting in part of Bracelets, Breastpins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Miniature cases for 1, 2, 4, and 6 likenesses; Gold Crosses, Children's armlets, and every thing in the Jewelry line, of the latest and most approved patterns.

Gold and silver Thimbles: Wedding Rings at all prices. Ladies' Chatelaines, Gold Watch keys and Seals; Studs and Sleeve Buttons; Opera Glasses.

Always on hand, a splendid assortment of Diamond Jewelry. Also, Diamonds mounted in the most beautiful manner, equal to any work in the United States, at moderate prices.

Silver plated Tea Sets, Silver plated Knives and Forks—beautiful goods, and look equal to Silver.

CALIFORNIA GOLD BOUGHT OR MADE UP TO ORDER.

☞All descriptions of Hair Jewelry, such as Breastpins, Ear Rings, Bracelets, Chains, Charms, made to order in the most beautiful style. Old Watches and Jewelry taken in exchange

We can send by mail, with perfect safety, Watches or Jewelry to any part of the United States. All orders must be accompanied with the Cash. No goods sent unless the money is first received. Call or address

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO., 802 Chestnut Street, Phil'a.

May 18,'60.–6 ms.

LOOKING GLASSES, ENGRAVINGS, PICTURE FRAMES, OIL PAINTINGS,

The most extensive and elegant assortment at the very lowest rates.—Glasses in store of every description. Mahogany framed Glasses, for country sales. Print and Portrait frames, Window Cornices, Gilt Mouldings, etc. Estimates for furnishing Glasses to fill every space, by mail on application. Engravings for Grecian and Antique Paintings.—Catalogues gratis.

JAS. S. EARLE & SON, 816 Chestnut St., Phil'a.

May 18,'60.–1 yr.

J. E. GOULD, *No. 632 Chestnut St., cor. of Seventh, PHILADELPHIA.*

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.

RAVEN, BACON & CO'S., NUNN'S & CLARK'S, HALLET, DAVIS & CO'S., AND A. H. GALE & CO'S.

MASON & HAMLIN'S, AND PRINCE & CO'S. MELODEONS & HARMONIUMS.

Pianos and Melodeons to Rent. Second-hand Pianos.

May 18,'60.–1 yr.

WILLIAM RAIGUEL, SAMUEL MOORE, WILLIAM G. SKILLMAN, JAMES M. WHITRY, EDWARD A. ADAMS, HENRY P. ATKINSON.

RAIGUEL, MOORE & CO., LATE RAIGUEL AND CO., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, *Nos. 220 & 222 North Third St., above Race, West side, PHILADELPHIA.*

May 18,'60.–1 yr.

JOHN O. JAMES, WM. C. KENT, CHARLES SANTEE, ISAAC WELSH, G. A. SMITH, SAMUEL WHITE, H. G. STERLING, H. D. WELSH, J. TOMLINSON.

JAMES, KENT, SANTEE & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF DRY GOODS, 239 & 241 NORTH THIRD STREET, ABOVE RACE, PHILADELPHIA.

May 18,'60.–1 yr.

J. P. HUBER, (SUCCESSOR TO J. SORVER,) —WHOLESALE DEALER IN— TOBACCO. SNUFF AND CIGARS, *No 8 North Fifth St., above Market, Phil'a.*

Also, Manufacturer and Importer of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SEGARS.

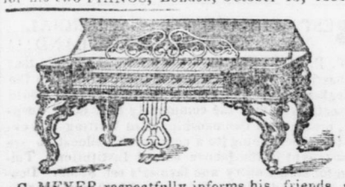
May 18, 1860.–1 yr.

MARTHA T. MARTIN, GEO. R. PEDDLE, C. H. HAMRICK, S. R. MARTIN. J. A. L. MORREL,

F. A. BAKER, WITH MARTINS, PEDDLE, HAMRICK & CO. —IMPORTERS OF— HOSIERY, GLOVES AND NOTIONS, *No. 30, North Fourth St., Phil'a.*

May 18,'60.–1 yr.

THE WORLD'S GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL, awarded to C. MEYER for his two PIANOS, London, October 15, 1851.



C. MEYER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has constantly on hand PIANOS, equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal in London, in 1851.

All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in the selection and packing the same.

He has received, during the last fifteen years, more Medals than any other maker, from the Franklin Institute—also, First Premiums in Boston, New York and Baltimore.

Warerooms, No. 772 ARCH Street, below Eighth, South side, PHILADELPHIA

May 18, 1860.–1yr.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

It is a fact that, at some period, every member of the human family is subject to disease or disturbance of the bodily functions: but, with the aid of a good tonic and the exercise of plain common sense, they may be able so to regulate the system as to secure permanent health. In order to accomplish this desired object, the true course to pursue is certainly that which will produce a natural state of things at the least hazard of vital strength and life. For this purpose, Dr. Hostetter has introduced to this country a preparation bearing his name, which is not a new medicine, but one that has been tried for years, giving satisfaction to all who have used it. The Bitters operate powerfully upon the stomach, bowels, and liver, restoring them to a healthy and vigorous action, and thus, by the simple process of strengthening nature, enable the system to triumph over disease.

For the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nausea, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, or any Bilious Complaints, arising from a morbid inaction of the Stomach or Bowels, producing Cramps, Dysentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus, &c., these Bitters have no equal.

Diarrhœa, dysentery or flux, so generally contracted by new settlers, and caused principally by the change of water and diet, will be speedily regulated by a brief use of this preparation. Dyspepsia, a disease which is probably more prevalent, in all its various forms, than any other, and the cause of which may always be attributed to derangements of the digestive organs, can be cured without fail by using HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, as per directions on the bottle. For this disease every physician will recommend Bitters of some kind; then why not use an article known to be infallible? All nations have their Bitters, as a preventive of disease and strengthener of the system in general; and among them all there is not to be found a more healthy people than the Germans, from whom this preparation emanated, based upon scientific experiments which have tended to prove the value of this great preparation in the scale of medical science.

FEVER AND AGUE.—This trying and provoking disease, which fixes its relentless grasp on the body of man, reducing him to a mere shadow in a short time, and rendering him physically and mentally useless, can be driven from the body by the use of HOSTETTER'S RENOWNED BITTERS. Further, none of the above-stated diseases can be contracted, even in exposed situations, if the Bitters are used as per directions. And as they neither create nausea nor offend the palate, and render unnecessary any change of diet or interruption of ordinary pursuits, but promote sound sleep and healthy digestion, the complaint is removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure.

For Persons in Advanced Years, who are suffering from an enfeebled constitution and infirm body, these Bitters are invaluable as a restorative of strength and vigor, and need only be tried to be appreciated. And to a mother while nursing these Bitters are indispensable, especially where the mother's nourishment is inadequate to the demands of the child, consequently her strength must yield, and here it is where a good tonic, such as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is needed to impart temporary strength and vigor to the system. Ladies should by all means try this remedy for all cases of debility, and, before so doing, should ask their physician, who, if he is acquainted with the virtue of the Bitters, will recommend their use in all cases of weakness.

CAUTION.—We caution the public against using any of the many imitations or counterfeits, but ask for HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and see that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and observe that our autograph signature is on the label.

☞Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa., and sold by all druggists, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, Canada, South America, and Germany.

Agents for Bedford County: B. F. Harry, F. C Ramer, Bedford; John F. Lowry, Hopewell; E. B. Ramsy, Bloody Run; John Reycraft, Fairview.

Oc. 14, 1859.

SPRING FASHIONS.—MRS. S. E. POTTS has returned from the cities, having completed her spring purchases, and is now prepared to offer extra inducements in the way of

RICH FANCY GOODS.

Her stock consists of some rare styles and latest novelties of the season.

Silk and lace mantillas are composed of the newest styles of the season.

Crape de paris, dusters, rich silks, handsome organ, lawn robes.

Flounced summer silks, dress goods of all kinds.

STELLA SHAWLS,

Black and colored center printed bordered stella, brocha bordered stella, printed cashmere shawls, children's capes, comprising the largest assortment of shawls, straw goods, large stock of new styles of bonnets, straw and silk, English straw bonnets, braid bonnets, pamella bonnets, fancy straws, six hundred pieces of rich ribbons at 25 cents per yard, purchased at auction and can be sold cheap, bonnet ruches bonnet silk, mitts, kid gloves, hosiery, fans, soap and perfumery, fancy goods of all descriptions, dress trimmings, flats and hats trimmed and untrimmed. She will be still adding to her large stock every week during the summer, new desirable and fashionable goods. Mourning dress goods and dusters to suit. [June 8,'60.]

BEDFORD FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having purchased the Bedford Foundry of Messrs. Washabaugh and Bannon, would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, PLOUGHS, APPLE MILLS, COOKING, TEN PLATE, AND COAL STOVES, SLED AND

Sleigh soles, wash kettles, of different sizes, wagon boxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior article), oven doors, and every thing usually made in a country Foundry.

☞PLOUGHS.—WOODCOCK, SEYLER, and HILL-SIDE PLOUGHS.—Also, a new PLUG PLOUGH, to which we call the especial attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plug Plough, with two kinds of points, shares and landsides to suit all ploughs in general use in this county. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Farmers and others would do well to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to meet the emergencies of the times, we will

Sell low for CASH, or country produce.

Pig and bar iron, horses and lumber, taken in exchange for work.

feb 25,'60-1y SHIRES & JORDAN.

H. L. GODBOLD, TUNER & REPAIRER of Pianos, Melodeons &c., has made arrangements to visit this place regularly at stated periods. The next visit will be in October. Yearly contracts made. Price for tuning $2.00. First class pianos for sale. Orders to be left at the "Gazette" office. H. L. G. has permission to refer to the following persons for whom he has tuned:

Hon. A. King, Hon. S. L. Russell, John Mower, Esq., O. E. Shannon, Esq., Dr. W. H. Watson, Rev. S. Barnes, Mrs. Freytet.

June 29,'60.

HEALTH AND ITS PLEASURES, OR DISEASE WITH ITS AGONIES: CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM!

Holloway's Pills.

Nervous Disorders.

What is more fearful than a breaking down of the nervous system? To be excitable or nervous in a small degree is most distressing, for where can a remedy be found? There is one:—drink but little wine, beer, or spirits, or far better none; take no coffee—weak tea being preferable; get all the fresh air you can; take three or four Pills every night; eat plenty of solids, avoiding the use of slops; and if these golden rules are followed, you will be happy in mind and strong in body, and forget you have any nerves.

Mothers and Daughters.

If there is one thing more than another for which these Pills are so famous it is their purifying properties, especially their power of cleansing the blood from all impurities, and removing dangerous and suspended secretions. Universally adopted as the one grand remedy for female complaints, they never fail, never weaken the system, and always bring about what is required.

Sick Headaches and Want of Appetite.

These feelings which so sadden us, most frequently arise from annoyances or trouble, from obstructed perspiration, or from eating and drinking what is unfit for us, thus disordering the liver and stomach. These organs must be regulated if you wish to be well. The Pills, if taken according to the printed instructions, will quickly restore a healthy action to both liver and stomach, whence follow as a natural consequence, a good appetite and a clear head. In the East and West Indies scarcely any other medicine is ever used for these disorders.

Disorders of the Kidneys.

In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they, crete too much or too little water; or whether they be afflicted with stone or gravel, or with aches and pains settled in the loins over the regions of the kidneys, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the Ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time. This treatment will give almost immediate relief when all other means have failed.

For Stomachs Out of Order.

No medicine will so effectually improve the tone to the stomach as these Pills; they remove all acitity, occasioned either by intemperance or improper diet. They reach the liver and reduce it to a healthy action; they are wonderfully efficacious in cases of spasms—in fact they never fail in curing all disorders of the liver and Stomach.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases.

Ague,	Inflammation,
Asthma	Jaundice,
Bilious Complaints,	Liver Complaints,
Blotches on the Skin	Lumbago,
Bowel Complaints,	Piles,
Colics,	Rheumatism,
Constipation of the Bowels,	Retention of Urine,
Consumption,	Scrofula or King's Evil,
Debility,	Sore Throats,
Dropsy,	Stone and Gravel,
Dysentery,	Secondary Symptoms,
Erysipelas,	Tic-Douloureux,
Female Irregularities,	Tumours,
Fevers of all kinds,	Ulcers,
Fits,	Venereal Affections,
Gout,	Worms of all kinds,
Head-ache,	Weakness from what ever cause.
digestion,	

☞CAUTION!—None genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cts and $1 each.

☞There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

Nov. 18, 1859.

FOR SALE, OR TRADE, A first-rate farm of limestone land, in Morrison's Cove, containing about 131 acres, 100 of which are cleared and balance well timbered. The farm is well watered. The improvements are a good two story Frame House, Log House, Barn, &c. There is a good orchard upon the premises. The farm adjoins Bloomfield Furnace, lies half a mile from the Hollidaysburg Turnpike, and four miles from Martinsburg. There is a ready market at the door for all kinds of produce, and the land is in a high state of cultivation. For particulars inquire of David Daniel, in possession, or George Cleaga, at Spang's Mills.

—ALSO—

A Grist-mill property in Harman's Bottom, now owned by Lewis N. Fyan. The mill is a large frame with two overshot wheels and four run of stone; in good order, and in a good settlement, with a sufficient supply of water. The farm contains nearly 400 acres; about 100 alluvial soil, and cleared; and the balance well timbered. The improvements are a large brick house, tenant house, miller's house, barn, distillery, &c. The farm can be divided without disadvantage. Terms reasonable.

—ALSO—

A tract of land in St. Clair tp., containing 93 acres, or thereabouts, about 55 acres cleared, with a two story log dwelling house, tenant-house and two log stables thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Wm. Keefe, Jacob Semler and others; formerly the property of George Kimberlin.

—ALSO—

a Farm of 160 acres, about 100 cleared, with Double Log House, New Bank Barn, and two good orchards thereon, lying on the Juniata River, two miles from Stonerstown, and half a mile from the rail road. This farm is composed of a good quality of river bottom land, 30 or 40 acres of which can be put into good meadow. The whole is now in a good state of cultivation.

—ALSO—

A farm of 118 acres of limestone land in Liberty Township near Stonerstown, known as the "John Stoler property," adjoining lands of 'Squire Kensinger, Stoler and others. The improvements are a Log House, Log Barn &c. There is good water on the premises, also an orchard of good fruit.

—ALSO—

A new two-story Rough-cast House and two lots of ground in Broadtop city.

—ALSO—

160 acres of the best quality of land in Harrison county, Iowa, near the Missouri, and close to the county seat.

—ALSO—

A Lot of ground in Omaha city, Nebraska.

—ALSO—

100 acres of land, in Southampton Township, Bedford county, lately owned by Wm. Lashley.

TERMS to suit buyers.

O. E. SHANNON, Jan 27, 1860 Bedford, Pa

MEN'S and Boys' wear, of all kinds, just received and for sale cheap, at Shoemakers' Store, Nos. 1 Anderson's Row. [april 6th, 1860.]

ALL kinds of produce taken in exchange for Goods, at Shoemaker's Store No 1. Anderson's Row. [april 6th, 1860.]

HARVEST! HARVEST!!

MANNY & WOOD'S

Great Combined Reaper and Mower with or without the self-raking attachment.

WOOD'S MEADOW QUEEN MOWER,

Only $90, warranted to cut lodged clover and all other kinds of grass. Sold only upon the principle of "no good, no keep." No money asked till the machine is tried and gives satisfaction according to representation. All wanting the above must order early, or I will not be able to get them in time.—Call and see.

WM. HARTLEY,
Ag't for all kinds of
Farm Machinery.

May 18,'60.

CAUTION.—

Hunters and fishers, will take care not to trespass on the lands of the subscribers, after this date, otherwise they will be dealt with according to law.

DAVID BOYERS,
SAM'L. HULLINGER,
ABRAHAM S. BROWN,
DAVID S. BROWN,
JACOB KIFER,
ABRAHAM NEWCOMER,
SAMUEL BASSLER,
JACOB LONGENECKER,
JACOB A. NICODEMUS,
DAVID L. HARTMAN,
MICHAEL L. KEAGGY,
PAUL RHOADS,
JOHN BRUMBAUGH,
D. S. BRIDENTHAL.

June 22, 1860.

A SELECT SCHOOL

For teaching the primary and higher English branches, will be opened by the subscriber in the newly furnished and beautiful rooms of the Union School-House, on Monday, the 9th day of July next. No more pupils will be taken than can receive every attention.

TERMS—From $2 to $5 per quarter, according to branches pursued. The patronage of the citizens of Bedford and the surrounding country, is respectfully solicited. Applications should be made immediately.

J. W. DICKERSON.

June 22d, 1860.

NOTICE.—

Whereas a certain Margery Menges of Napier tp., Bedford county, claims to be my wedded wife, I hereby notify the public that such is not the fact; that she never stood in any such relation to me, nor does she now; and I caution all persons against harboring her, or dealing with her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting.

G. W. SIGLER.

Bedford Tp., June 22d.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

WHEREAS, William Nycum, late of Monroe tp, Bedford co., died, seized of the following described Real Estate, to wit; One tract of land containing two hundred and thirty nine acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Barnard Clabaugh, William Corneli, John Fletcher and Leonard Nycum's heirs, situate in said township,

Leaving issue the following heirs and legal representatives, to wit: Leonard Nycum, John Nycum, the petitioner, residing in Bedford county, Barnard Nycum, and Upton Nycum, residing in Allegheny co., Md., Wilson Nycum and Andrew Nycum residing in Bedford co.,

NOTICE is, therefore, hereby given, that in pursuance of a writ of Partition or Valuation, to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or Valuation, on said premises, on Tuesday, the 31st day of July, 1860, when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, June 15th, 1860. } WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

WHEREAS, William Kerr, late of Harrison tp., Bedford co., died seized of the following described Real Estate, to wit; One tract of land containing three hundred and twelve acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Peter Wertz, Valentine V. Wertz, Widow Suters and others, about one half cleared and under fence, with double log barn and other buildings thereon erected situate in said tp.,

Leaving a widow, Mary Kerr, and eleven heirs, to wit. John Kerr, Catharine, wife of Lewis Kellerman, dead, leaving her husband and three children, to wit; James Kellerman and Wm. Kellerman of Bedford co., John Kellerman of Ohio, Elizabeth, wife of Jonathan Cessna, of Ohio, who conveyed her share to Mary the Widow, William Jackson Kerr, Joseph Henry Kerr, Amanda, wife of John Riley, Samuel Kerr, George Kerr of Bedford co., and Margaret wife of Peter Funk, residence not known,

NOTICE is, therefore, hereby given, that in pursuance of a writ of Partition or Valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or Valuation, on said premises, on Tuesday 24th day of July, 1860, when and where all parties interested, may attend if they see proper.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, June 8th, 1860. } WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff.

BEDFORD MACHINE SHOP!

THE subscriber would most respectfully announce to the farming community, and public in general, that he still continues to manufacture at his shop, in Bedford, Pa., the following farming utensils of the very best material, and in the most workmanlike manner, viz:

FOUR AND SIX HORSE TUMBLING SHAFT POWER MACHINES,

with large open cylinders, six staves, and spikes screwed in, and improved Straw Shakers attached. Their superiors for strength and speed are not made in this or any other County in the State.

Four Horse Tumbling Shaft and Strap Power Machine, with cylinder open or shut, as may be desired, for convenience, ease of draft, and perfect working, this machine has no superior any where. THREE HORSE MACHINES, of the same kind. Two and three Horse Tumbling Shaft Power Machines, a very convenient and excellent machine for small farmers, with or without shakers, single and double shovel Ploughs, Horse Rakes, Lever Cutting Boxes, Harrows and Wheelbarrows, made to order.

All the above articles constantly on hand, and sold on reasonable terms.

Repairing of all kinds of Machines, whether made here or elsewhere, done on the shortest notice.

Castings for all my machines, made at the Foundry of Shires & Jordan, in Bedford, and will compare with any made in the State for strength and durability. Blacksmithing done to order. All my work warranted to give satisfaction.

From a past experience of over twenty years in the Machine business, I feel confident that I can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor me with a call. Call and examine my work before you purchase elsewhere, as I am determined to please all.

Horses, grain of all kinds, lumber and iron, will be taken in exchange for work.

PETER H. SHIRES,
June 8, 1860.–6m. Machinist.

SAVE COSTS!—

All persons still indebted to the firm of OSTER, MANSPEAKER & CARN, by Account or Note, are respectfully, yet most earnestly asked to make immediate payment, and thus save cost. The Books, Notes and effects of the firm are in the hands of Oster & Carn.

After the 1st day of August, 1860, cost will be added, without further notice, except by special agreement.

June 8, 1860.–2m.

BOARDING HOUSE

FOR VISITORS TO BEDFORD SPRINGS AND OTHERS.

The subscriber, formerly of the Franklin Hotel, Chambersburg, Pa., has leased the well known Boarding House in Bedford, formerly kept by Mrs. Filler. This Hous is situated in the most pleasant part of the town, on the road leading to the Springs. The rooms are large and airy, and great care will be taken to render all he guests [illegible] Bedford table and happy. Fresh Minera Water [illegible] Lutheran on hand. Terms moderate.

JOSEPH [illegible] public are
June 15,'60.4t. June 1, 1860.–6t. Att'y for Applicants.

THE CHAMPION BELT
AWARDED TO J. REED & CO.
FOR SELLING THE CHEAPEST AND BEST GOODS!

The undersigned would inform their friends and customers, that they have just received from the Eastern cities, a large and well selected stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which they are determined to sell at the lowest "living" prices. All kinds of summer wear, from the finest to the commonest, ladies' dress goods of every description, fancy goods, and everything usually kept in dry goods stores (and, perhaps, something besides) groceries, queensware, &c., &c., can now be found at their store in every variety and assortment.

THEIR
SHOE
DEPARTMENT

is well supplied with the best stock that can be obtained. For style as well as durability, they cannot be surpassed in this line.

TERMS: Cheap for cash, or approved country produce, or six months credit to punctual dealers Give us a call, and you shall be waited upon with pleasure.

J. REED & CO.

May 4th,'60.

$2.50. **$2.50.**

Pure Pearl Snow White Lead. Only $2.50 per keg of 25 lbs.

PAINT AND OIL
PAINT AND OIL
VARNISH.
VARNISH.
OHIO FIRE PROOF PAINT.
OHIO FIRE PROOF PAINT.
PAINT, ALL COLORS.
PAINT, ALL COLORS.
BRUSHES,
BRUSHES,

AT HARTLEY'S.
AT HARTLEY'S.

Hardware of all kinds. All articles Warranted as represented. Fair profits asked. but will not be undersold by any one. TERMS, AS AGREED UPON.

CASH
BUYERS
ALWAYS
FAVORED.

Try Hartley before you send off for your Hard ware, Iron, Nails or Paints. (April 6, 1860.)

SIMON L. SHAFER. ADAM FERGUSON

EVERY DAY BRINGS SOMETHING NEW!
ANOTHER NEW FIRM!!

FERGUSON & SHAFER, at the former stand of Ferguson & Manspeaker, are now ready to wait on old customers as well as new. They expect to sell very low for cash and produce, or to thosewho will foot up every six months. Their

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,

And all other goods usually kept in stores, have been carefully selected, and bought at prices enabling them to sell at reduced rates. Their

SHOE
DEPARTMENT,

contains every variety of shoes and boots for men, women and children.

They invite a fair share of the public patronage from their friends and the public, and particularly solicit the trade of their country friends, expecting to deal fairly with them and all others at ONE PRICE for every body. [April 27,'60.]

CARD TO THE LADIES.
OSTER & CARN, CHEAP-SIDE,

Have just received a large and very superior assortment of D. R. King & Co's city made, ladies' misses' and children's fine French lasting Congress Gaiters, English Kid, Tampico, *Morocco* and Goat lace boots, buskins, slippers and ties, with and without heels. Ladies will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock before purchasing.

May 18, 1860.-2 mo.

MENGEL HOUSE,
JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and ev erything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Springs, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms.

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

Bedford, April 20, 1860.

G. R. OSTER. SAMUEL CARN.

OSTER & CARN.

Cheap-side, Bedford, Pa.

WE have the pleasure to announce to our friends, and customers, that we are now receiving an immense stock of New and Cheap

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

comprising medium styles, gay and plain DRESS GOODS, in part, silk foulards, poil de chevres, mohair plaids. ristoria cloth, poplins, lustres, brilliants challie de lains, pongees, chintzes, lawns, lavellas, de lains at 10, 12, 15, 18 and 25 cts, piles of Muslins by the piece and yard at 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 cts, pantaloon stuffs in great variety at 10, 12, 15, 18, and 25 cts, cloths, cassimeres and tweeds, cassinetts and jeans all colors, silk, satin and marseilles vestings, cottonades, linen ducks and drillings gents' new styles, shirts, collars, stocks, neck ties, hosiery, gloves, handkerchiefs, &c.. marseilles and linen shirt fronts, fine shirt fronts at 12½ warranted not all linen.

HATS AND CAPS,

For the million, from 10 cents up, bonnets, bloomers and shakers, ribbons, ruches and flowers, very cheap.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Cheap as the cheapest. Glass, china and queensware.

Fresh supply of GROCERIES, superior green and black teas, prime Rio, La Guayra and Ceara coffee. Nice brown sugar at 8, 9 and 10 cts, baking molasses at 10 and 12 cts. per quart, best golden syrup at 18 and 20 cts per quart, Baker's cocoa, corn starch, extracts and spices of all kinds.

We invite every person to call and see. No trouble to show goods.

TERMS. { Prompt settlement by cash, produce or note every January.

April 27. 1860.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Jacob Hinish, late of East Providence tp., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims are hereby request to present them, properly authenticated for settlement, without delay.

HENRY HINISH, } Adm'rs.
DAVID FORD, }

June 1, 1860.–6t.

NOTICE.—

All persons interested, are hereby notified that, the freeholders of Bloody Run, have made application, to the court of Quarter Sessions for Bedford county. for a charter of incorporation. Said application has been read and filed, amongst the records of said court, and will be held over for adjudication until August term 1860, when objections will be heard, and a final decree made in the premises.

JOSEPH W. TATE,

Bedford Hotel.
AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE,

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

☞*All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.*

JOHN HAFER.

March 16, 1855.

D. BORDER,
CLOCK & WATCH MAKER,
AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line He has on hand, and will constantly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the bert style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver WATCHES, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils. &c. &c.

April 27, 185[illegible]

Iron City College

CHEAPEST! BEST!! LARGEST!!!
$35.00

Pays for Tuition in Single and Double Entry Book Keeping, Commercial Arithmetic and Lectures.

BOARD 8 WEEKS $20, *STATIONARY* $7.
ENTIRE EXPENSES $62.

Usual time from 6 to 10 weeks. Every Student, upon graduating, is guaranteed competent to manage the books of any business, and qualified to earn a salary of from

$500 to $1000

Students enter at any time—No Vacation—Review at pleasure.

First Premiums for Best Business Writing for 1856, received at Pittsburg, Philadelphia and Ohio State Fairs. Also, at the principal Fairs of the Union for the past four years.

☞Ministers' Sons received at half price.

For Circulars, Specimens and Embellished Views of the College, inclose five letter stamps to

F. W. JENKINS, Pittsburg, Pa.

Jan. 13, 1860.

GOOD NEWS!
THE TRAIN HAS ARRIVED!

J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO., have received a very LARGE, WELL SELECTED AND CHEAP stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which they are determined to sell cheap; consisting, in part, of Black and Fancy Silks, Bombazines, Delaines, Shawls, Calicoes, Flannels, Ginghams, Muslins, White Goods, &c. ALSO, Men's Wear of all descriptions, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinwetts, Teeds, Jeans, Cord Drillings, Clothing, &c.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS & CAPS.

A very large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes, all prices, sizes and qualities; and Hats and Caps to suit all.

ALSO, A large assortment of Queensware, and Cardware, Single and Double Carpet chain, Fleece Hotton, Carpets, &c.

GROCERIES!

This department is supplied with the very choicest articles that can be had in the market, and as cheap as can be had anywhere, consisting in part, of prime Rio Coffee, Sugar, all kinds and prices, Syrup and Molasses, Black and Green Teas, Spices, Rice, Tobacco, Segars, Corn-starch, Dye-stuffs, Cocoa, Starch, Cheese, Ginger, Candles, Mustard, Paints and Oils, Turpentine, Fish, &c., &c. Thankful for past favors they hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

To Cash Buyers and to persons of undoubted standing, who are willing to settle once a year, Great Bargains will be given. Call and see.

J. M. SHOEMAKER & Co.

March 30, 1860.

BEDFORD CLASSICAL INSTITUTE

REV. JOHN LYON,
T. LYTTLETON LYON, A. M., } PRINCIPALS.

THE Summer session of this institution will open on Friday, the 4th day of May 1860.

It is the design of the Principals, to make this Academy, in all respects, a first class institution, for the thorough instruction of youth of both sexes, and to prepare them for any profession or position in life.

The high moral and scientific tone of the school is well known to this community, and a strict discipline will be enforced.

A few boys, (the number is limited to ten,) will be received into the family of the Principals, as boarders.

The beauty of the scenery and the salubrity of the climate render Bedford a most desirable location for such a school.

Persons from abroad, visiting at the Springs, can be near their children during the summer.

It is desirable that pupils should enter at the commencement of the session, and no pupil will be received for less than one quarter.

TERMS. { $200 per year, including boarding, washing, fuel, light, and Tuition in all the branches.

Terms for day scholars:

Per Quarter. { $6.—English Branches. $7.50, Classical do &c.

June 10,'59.

BEST! CHEAPEST!! COMMERCIAL SCHOOL IN THE LAND!!!

W. P. TOTTEN, desires to inform the public that he has just opened a commercial department in the Allegheny Male and Female Seminary. He would respectfuly advise the community that Book keeping, ornamental Penmanship, Card Writing and everything pertaining to a commercial education are now taught in the above named Institution. Tuition for single entry and farmer's set $2.50. Double entry and Mechanic's set, $4.50 per quarter. with the advantage of all the lectures.—Enter at any time.—Diplomas awarded at the completion of a full course.

June 1, 1860.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
S. E. Cor. 11th & Market Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA

W. KANAGA, }
M. McVEY, } PROPRIETORS.

Feb. 3, 1860.

Allegheny Male and Female Seminary,

RAINSBURG, Pa.

FACULTY.

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B., Principal, Prof. of Languages and Philosophy.
Wm. S. Smith, Prof. of Mathematics.
Jas. H. Miller, Adjunct Prof. of Mathematics.
Rev. B. F. Stevens, Lecturer on Moral Philosophy &c.
Wm. A. Stephens, Prof. of English Grammar &c.
Dr. J. Hughes, Lecturer on Anatomy &c.
Mrs. E. V. Osborne, Preceptress, Teacher of Drawing French, Botany &c.
B. F. Drott, Prof. of Instrumental Music.

Price of Tuition for term of 11 weeks.

Common English Branches	$3 25
Higher Branches, including common, each	80
Latin and Greek, each	2 00
German and French, each	2 50
Book-keeping and Commercial calculations	1 50

ORNAMENTAL.

Drawing	2 50
Colored crayon, and water colors, each	3 00
Oil painting	5 00
Hair and wax flowers, each	3 00
Pellis work	3 00
Embroidery	1 50
Piano music, with use of instrument	10 00

Board $1 75 per week including room rent, fuel, furniture &c. This is one of the best, and cheapest institutions in the country. The whole expense per term need not be more than twenty-five dollars.—Second Quarter of summer session commences April the 5th, 1860.

Teachers will be instructed free of charge in the Normal Department.

For particulars, address the Principal.

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B.
Rainsburg, Bedford co., April 22, 1859.

DRUGS AND BOOKS
H. C. REAMER,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.
(At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C Reamer.)

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnish tine, Window Glass, Glassware

received, a large stock of American, French and English perfumery. Also, a great variety of fine Soaps for toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will color various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.

—ALSO—

Have and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use, will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

Dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religious, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works, in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Notes and Receipts.

☞Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 16, 1859.

UNION HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he still keeps the Hotel, under the above name, in the old and well known Globe building, on West Pitt Street, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, where he will be happy to see all friends and the travelling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render all his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

☞Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month and year.

JONATHAN HORTON.

June 3, 1859.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased, for a term of years, the large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOUSE," and lately kept by MRS. COOK. This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and comfortable temporary home.—Every attention will be paid to the comfort and accommodation of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges moderate.

Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance. Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30th, 1860.

J. W. SCOTT.
(Late of the firm of Winchester & Scott.)
Gentlemen's Furnishing Store
and
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
No. 814 *Chestnut Street,*
(Nearly opposite the GIRARD HOUSE,)
PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. SCOTT, would respectfully call the attention of his former friends to his new Store, and is prepared to fill orders for SHIRTS at short notice. A perfect fit guarantied. COUNTRY TRADE supplied with FINE SHIRTS and COLLARS.

October, 8, 1859–1y.

FOR SALE,
OR EXCHANGE.

Three tracts of very choice farm land, containing 160 acres in each tract, situate on the Illinois Centrla R. R. in Champaign co., State of Illinois, 8 miles from the city of Urbana, and 1 mile from Rentual Station on said road. Two of the tracts adjoin, and one of them has a never failing pond of water. The city of Urbana contains a population of 3000. Champaign is the greatest wheat growing country in the State.

Address, F. C. REAMER.
Bedford, Pa.

Spectacles!

The subscriber has just received a splendid variety of Gold, Silver Mounted, and Steel Spectacles, with the finest Scotch Pebbles, superior in clearness, and designed to suit persons of all ages—warranted never to FAIL—to which he invites the attention of all who are in need of the article. He has also just received an elegant assortment of JEWELRY—all of which he will sell on reasonable terms.

DANIEL BORDER.

Bedford, May 22, 1857.

GREAT WESTERN INS. & TRUST COMPANY.

Capital and available assets, over $300,000 Fire, Inland and Marine Cargo risks taken on the most favorable terms.

C. C. LATHROP, Pres't.
JAMES WRIGHT, Sec'y.
[aug. 15. '59.] JOHN P. REED, Agent.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Aschom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best Eastern make. Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly. Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASCHOM.

Nov. 11, 1859

GROCERY AND CONFECTIONARY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:—

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoa nuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream nuts, candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tartar, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pocket and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, pen-holders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

June 17,'59.–1y.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY
AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers are now prepared at their Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for Castings of every description for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, APPLE MILLS, PLOUGHS and all things else in our line that may be needed in this or adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2, 4 or Horse Power, WARRANTED equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Wood Cock, Plug and Hillside Ploughs, WARRANTED to give satisfaction, or no sale. Points, shares and land sides to fit all Woodcock, or Seyler ploughs in the county.

Farmers' Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at the store of

Wm. Hartley, in Bedford,
Sonderbaugh & Pee, East Providence Tp.,
John Nycum & Son, " "

Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner and all work warranted. Call and examine our castings and work and judge for yourselves. Our agents sell at foundry prices.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.

March 26, 1858.

MANHOOD.
HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.
Just Published, in a sealed Envelope,

On the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness and Involuntary Emissions, Impotency and Mental and Physical Incapacity.

BY ROB. J. CULVERWELL, M. D.,
Author of "The Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of self-abuse may be effectually removed without Medicine and without dangerous Surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically. This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal to any address, post paid, on the receipt of two postage stamps, by addressing Dr. CH. J. C. KLINE, M. D., 480 first Avenue, New YorkPost Box 4586.

Jan. 20,160 .

TO MILLOWNERS!—

S. D. BROAD has made Schellsburg his permanent residence, and is prepared to do all kinds of work in the Mill Wright line, on the most approved and durable plans, and reasonable terms.

He has on hand the most improved Smut and Screening Machines, Mill Brushes, Anchor Bolting Cloths, both new and old, at city prices. Mill Burs can be procured from him and shipped to any point.

Also—Agent for McCormick's Reaper and Mower for Bedford and Blair Counties.

S. D. BROAD.

Schellsburg, Bedford Co., March 4, 1859. }

American Life Insurance & Trust Co.
CAPITAL Stock, $500,000.
COMPANY'S BUILDING, WALNUT STREET,
S. E. CORNER OF FOURTH, PHILADELPHIA.

LIFE insurance at the usual mutual rates, at about 20 per cent less, or at total abstinence rates, at the lowest in the world.

J. C. SIMS, Secretary. A. WHILLDIN, President.

JOHN J. SCHELL, Agent,
Jan. 27, 1860. Bedford, Pa.

SCYTHES! SCYTHES! SCYTHES!
GREENCASTLE GRAIN CRADLES!

The largest and best assortment of Scythes and snaths ever brought to Bedford. The celebrated imported English Griffin, Waldron, Clipper, Blacksnake, Silver Steel, Newton Darling, and other makers. Call at Hartley's Hardware & Farm Implement store, and see for yourselves. [may 18, 1860.]

BEDFORD COUNTY MAP.

I Will make a directory map of Bedford County from actual surveys, if a sufficient number of subscribers can be raised to justify me in the enterprise.

The map will be large and well finished and will show the location of all the public roads streams, boundary lines, towns, villages, Hotels, Churches, School Houses, Post Offices, stores, grist mills, saw mills &c., &c., and will contain the names of all the property holders, and show the busines that almost each one is engaged in. I will put on the same sheet maps of all the towns and large villages, also tables and statistics of the County and (if taken in time) the census of 1860. Pains will be taken to make it as reliable as any Map in the State.

July 1,'59. EDW'D. L. WALKER.

1860. NEW GOODS! 1860.

THE undersigned have just received their usual supply of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

and would respectfully invite all in search of real bargains to call and examine our stock and prices.

All kinds of country produce will be received for goods at cash prices.

TERMS:—Six months credit. Prompt settlements required by cash or note every January.

This system has given our customers every satisfaction; and sustained by their kind and continued patronage, we shall adhere to this rule strictly.

May 18. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

DENTIST.
C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend patetually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filed, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

JACOB REED. G. W. RUPP, J. J. SCHELL.

REED, RUPP & SCHELL,
BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Job Mann,	Bedford,	Pa.
" John Cessna,	"	"
John Mower,	"	"
R. Forward,	Somerset,	"
Bunn, Raiguel & Co.,	Phil	"
J. Watt & Co.,	Pittsbur	"
J. W. Curley, & Co.,		"

Commonwealth Insurance Company.
UNION BUILDINGS, THIRD STREET,
HARRISBURG, PA.
CHARTERED CAPITAL, $300,000.

Insure buildings or other property against loss or damage by Fire.

—ALSO—

AGAINST PERILS OF THE SEA, INLAND NAVIGATIN & TRANSPORTATION.

DIRECTORS:

Simon Cameron,	Geo. M. Lauman,	Wm. Dock,
James Fox,	Geo. Bergner,	Benj. Parke,
Wm. H. Kepner,	A. B. Warford,	W. F. Murry,
F. K. Boas,	J. H. Berryhill,	W. F. Packer,
Eli Slifer.		

OFFICERS:

SIMON CAMERON, President.
BENJAMIN PARKE, Vice-President.
S. S. CARRIER, Secretary.
J. W. LINGENFELTER, Agent,
Bedford, Pa. Office on Juliana Street.
Oct. 21, 1859.–1y.

Pennsylvania Insurance Company
OF PITTSBURGH,
OFFICE, NO 63 FOURTH STREET.
Capital And Surplus over $150,000. 00.

DIRECTORS.

Jacob Painter,	C. A. Colton,	N. Voeghtly
Rody Patterson,	A. A. Carrier,	I. G. Sproul
Henry Sproul,	A. J. Jones,	G. W. Smith
W. Hampton,	Rob't Patrick,	J. H. Hopkins

This Compaay has paid losses from the date of its incorporation in 1854, up to May, 1859, to amount of $302,835, 07, in addition to regular semi-annual Dividends of from 5 to 15 per cent affording evidence of its stability and usefulness.

LOSSES LIBERALLY ADJUSTED, AND PROMPTLY PAID.

A. A. CARRIER, Pres't. I. G. SPROUL, Sec'y.
J. J. Lingenfelter, Agent. Office at Bedford Pa.
September 2, 1859.–1yr.

CESSNA & SHANNON—

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1859.

JOHN P. REED—

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1859.

O. H. GAITHER—

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Pitt street, two doors east of the Gazette office. He will also attend to any surveying business that may be entrusted to him. [Nov. 4, '59.]

J. C. DICKEN—
Attorney at Law, Pittsburg, Pa.

WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

July 1, 1859.–1y.

JOHN BORDER—

GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA.

Shop at the east end of the town, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh.

All guns of my own manufacture warranted.

May 21,'58.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN—

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

WOULD hereby notifiy the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

April 16, 1858.–tf.

MANN & SPANG—

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN
Aug. 1, 1859. G. H. SPANG.

J. W. LINGENFELTER—

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND LAND SURVEYOR.

Will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

WILL PRACTICE IN BEDFORD AND FULTON COUNTIES.

☞Office three doors North of the "Inquirer" Office.

DR. B. F. HARRY—

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

Aug. 1, 1859.

DR. F. C. REAMER—

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Aug. 1, 1859.

DR. J. K. BERKEBILE,
St. Clairsville,
BEDFORD CO., PA.,

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens that place and vicinity. [jan 13, 1860]

TO BUILDERS.—

The subscriber is fully preprred to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths.—Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedfod County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice. F. D. BEEGLE.